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Iraq Rebels Seek Truce After Flight of Leader

London, May 31.

A REQUEST for an armistice has been made by the Iraqi rebels, it is announced in London. The request was made by a commission of internal security composed of four city notables, which has ordered the dissolution of military formations.

The appeal for a truce followed close upon the reported flight from the country of the Insurgent leader, Raschid Ali. The commission was formed by the new military governor of Baghdad, Yunis Sebarwa, Minister of Economics.

The official announcement added that with the flight from Iraq of Raschid Ali, those in control in Baghdad consisting of the committee under the lord mayor of baghdad had requested the armistice.

Nothing is known in London yet about the terms of the armistice but the request was probably made during the last 48 hours.

A message from Cairo states that British forces reached the outskirts of Baghdad on Friday night and penetrated into the suburbs of the capital.

It is emphasized in London that the Germans' failure to keep their promises to Raschid Ali of generous aid must have been considerably influenced by the splendid fight in Crete of the British troops, whose resistance has made it vital for the Germans to pour troops and planes into the island which might otherwise have gone to Iraq.

Conflict Over

Authoritative circles say that the conflict between Britain and the rebels is over.

It is now clear to the whole world, they add, that any dispute in Iraq is not between the Arab world and Britain but between Britain and the Germans. It is significant that whereas it is understood Raschid Ali's German masters summoned him to come to them, he fled instead to Iran. Accompanying Raschid Ali were his Cabinet, the puppet Regent and the German and Italian Ministers.

The end of the conflict between Britain and the rebels does not mean that there are no more Germans in Iraq and that they do not have there planes and personnel which might take action against the British, but it does mean that as far as the Arab population is concerned, the situation is cleared up, it is pointed out in London.

There is every indication that the population of Iraq will warmly welcome the return of Abdul Illah, the lawful Regent, who is now on his way to Baghdad.

Heavy Floods

Meanwhile, heavy floods in the upper Euphrates are still holding up the British advance on Baghdad, and it is suspected that Iraqis have cut sluices.

Numerous sorties were made by British aircraft yesterday in support of the British troops advancing on Baghdad. Rebel motor transports south of Fallujah were heavily bombed.

Italian aircraft were seen for the first time in Iraq yesterday. An R.A.F. communique last night said that in a very successful machine-gun attack on Baquba aerodrome by R.A.F. planes a number of Italian Fiat fighters and other aircraft were rendered unserviceable.

The formation of the commission in Baghdad is expected to end the reign of terror in the capital, which followed the flight of rebel leaders.

Members of all paramilitary formations have been instructed to hand in their arms to police stations and to "resume civilian clothes."

A proclamation issued by the commission exhorts the population to remain calm and disciplined. All attempts to disturb public order, it adds, will be pitilessly repressed.

During the brief reign of terror Arab irregulars are reported to have indulged in shooting in the streets all day long, and made the nights hideous with their noisy clamour. Foreigners only ventured

[Reuter.

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Germans Launch Heavy Attack On Liverpool

London, May 31.

British anti-aircraft batteries early this (Saturday) morning threw up a curtain of steel and fire in the face of a hammering German aerial thrust against Liverpool, the heavist attack on England since the start of the Crete fighting.

The first Nazi raiders dropped flares on Liverpool in an effort to light up objectives, but the terrific anti-aircraft barrage kept the planes at an extreme altitude.

Bombs were dropped on one south England town. Raiders were also reported over north-west England and northern Ireland.

Official communiques stated that a few German raiders flew over Britain, concentrating on the coastal districts, yesterday. Bombs were dropped on one point on the north-east coast of Scotland and a place in south England.

"Little damage was done and no casualties were reported," the communique added.

Night Raids

German bombers concentrated their attacks during the night on the western half of Britain, the Air and Home Security Ministries announced today.

"At a few points in western England and south Wales, some houses were wrecked and others were damaged. Some casualties were reported, including a number of persons killed. Bombs were dropped on a number of scattered points," said the communique.

"In Merseyside, slight damage was done. The number of casualties was small."—United Press.

Machinists Refuse to Return to Work

San Francisco, May 31.

Five hundred striking Congress of Industrial Organization machinists yesterday refused an appeal by a Senate investigating committee to return to work in six ship-yards engaged in national defence construction.

The machinists voted not to return to work until an agreement has been reached supplanting the contract which expired on March 31. Twelve hundred American Federation of Labour machinists will consider the Senate appeal next Wednesday.—United Press.

Britain to Supply Thailand With Oil

Singapore, May 31.

Vice-Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton, Commander-in-Chief of the China Station, today announced that Thailand would obtain necessary oil supplies from British companies. He said that the Thai mission, at present here, yesterday discussed oil supplies required by Thailand.

He added that he anticipated that there would be no difficulty in supplying Thailand's requirements and the discussions proceeded "so satisfactorily that arrangements already have been completed for oil companies to carry out negotiations with Thailand direct." Sir Geoffrey today entertained members of the Thai mission at luncheon.—United Press.

U.S. Signs Lease For Bases

Antigua, May 31.

The agreement for the United States' lease of bases here was signed on May 28 by the Governor of Barbados and the United States Consul-General here, it was announced today.—United Press.

Scarpanto Bombed By R.A.F.

Cairo, May 31.

In the Mediterranean, R.A.F. bombers attacked the German-occupied island of Scarpanto during the night of May 28/9, a large number of bombs falling on a landing ground causing a big fire and explosions, stated a R.A.F. Middle East communique last night.

One explosion threw flames 600 feet high.—Reuter.

Slight Patrol Activity in Tobruk Area

London, May 31.

Patrol activity and enemy air raids are increasing in the Tobruk area of Libya, according to the latest messages reaching London. Four enemy aircraft were shot down yesterday.

In Abyssinia Patriot troops who took Debarech have now captured three forts east of it, as well as Billo, which is 40 miles east of Lechemti.

In the southwest the British forces are now 47 miles north of Giabasire. Operations generally are stated to be progressing most satisfactorily.—Reuter.

Italians Attacked

Cairo, May 31.

Italian forces were harassed in the region of Jimma, Abyssinia, by the South African Air Force, direct hits being obtained on a road and buildings being set on fire, according to a R.A.F. Middle East communique issued last night.

Transport vehicles north of Alghe were destroyed, and in the Gondar area, forts at Azozo and Digya both were bombed and machine-gunned.

Tobruk Successes

In Libya: a large German formation raided Tobruk on Thursday, four being shot down by anti-aircraft fire and several others being damaged, stated a R.A.F. Middle East communique last night.

From all the Middle East operations mentioned in this communique five British failed to return.—Reuter.

Vichy Troop Moves

Vichy, May 31.

A French "Loyalist" column was reported yesterday to have driven across the Sahara desert to the western shore of Lake Tchad, base of General Charles de Gaulle's "Free French" movement in Africa, in the latest effort to preserve intact the French empire.

The report coincided with an announcement by the German radio that Nazi consent had been granted to strengthen French Empire defence forces.

The Italian radio also said that Generalissimo Maxime Weygand had issued orders for anti-aircraft defence measures in "certain parts of the French colonial empire" as a result of the British air-bombing of the steamer Sfax.

The German radio statement was broadcast as Admiral Jean Darlan, French Vice-Premier, started back to Vichy after his "collaboration" negotiations with the German authorities in Paris.

The French column pushing along the western shore of Lake Tchad was reported to have occupied the military post at N' Guimi, apparently without resistance, and to have established a radio station and aerodrome there. The French also installed a battalion of colonial troops under command of Captain Bondet, including a number of French white officers.

The closest "Free French" outposts were just across the lake at Fort Archambault and Fort Lamy where the de Gaullist forces have established themselves.—United Press.

Vast Manoeuvres Held in Russia

Moscow, May 31.

Thousands of highly trained Soviet troops took part in vast anti-parachutist and air-raid manœuvres, which were recently carried out in several Ukraine sub-provinces on lines similar to those held in Moscow province, while further thousands participated in defence measures against combined air and naval landings.

According to reports in the newspaper "Soviet Skaya Ukraina," a surprise parachutist attack in the Zmiev district of Kharkov province, the scene of the first paratroop demonstration before European General Staffs, including British officers, some years ago, resulted in the seizure of a railway station, water tower and other strategic points.

Kakhovka, a famous battlefield in Nikolaev province, where in 1920 Bolshevik forces held up the advance of General Wrangel, White Russian Commander-in-Chief, was again the scene of military activity, this time taking the form of a combined naval landing and the descent of air-borne and parachute troops, which however were successfully beaten off.

In the province of Vinitza, thousands of Red Army troops participated in the defence of Vinitza, against large-scale paratroops and bombing "attacks."

A similar exercise is due to take place in other regions of Kharkov province shortly and a full-scale blackout test has been ordered in Tiflis, the capital of Stalin's native province of Georgia.—Reuter.

German Bund Camp Closed in U.S.

Andover, N.J., May 31.

Camp Nordland, a German-American Bund camp, was closed last night after a sheriff's posse had seized a trunk full of literature and arrested one man.

The sheriff's officers, who raided the camp under orders of the State Attorney-General, arrested Mr. Paul Husisel for interference with the execution of a search warrant.

He attempted to destroy a letter written in German as the deputies entered his room.

About 100 persons on the grounds at the time of the raid were ordered to leave immediately.—United Press.

Matsuoka Again Pledges Faith in Axis

Following President Roosevelt's fireside chat, in which he made no reference to Japan, observers in the United States and throughout the world speculated on whether or not Orient problems had not been mentioned in order to woo a ready Japan from the Axis fold. All such hopes, however, were dampened on Friday when Mr. Matsuoka, Japan's Foreign Minister, who had maintained a surprising silence since his return from Berlin, Rome and Moscow once again reaffirmed that Japan's policy was bound to that of Germany and Italy under the terms of the tripartite pact. Top picture shows Mr. Matsuoka shaking the hand of the beaming German Führer to whom he had handed a gift, which is seen on the table, after his arrival in Berlin. Goering (right) also beams. In the lower picture a smiling Matsuoka signs a non-aggression pact with Soviet Russia on his return trip to Tokyo.

$2,500,000 Robbery in Shanghai Post Office

ONE of the largest and most daring robberies ever to be committed here occurred yesterday morning at about 9.30 a.m. when two men, one of them said to be Chinese, and the other a Japanese, stole $2,500,000 from the General Post Office in North Soochow Road and decamped with the entire sum.

The chauffeur of a taxi was arrested by the Settlement police, but he was later handed over to the Japanese gendarmerie for further questioning, it was believed.

The robbery, made yet more amazing by the fact that no firearms were used by the robbers, was made possible by the fact that the loading coolies and the supervisor did not suspect the two men.

According to Mr. J. N. Greenfield, Chief of Accounts and Checking Department of the Post Office, the money was being loaded into an armoured truck at the time the robbers made their appearance in the compound of the Post Office. Three or four coolies were occupied by the work and were supervised by a clerk. The money, which, it was learned, had only been received in Shanghai on Friday, was packed in ten parcels.

City Government Plates

It was then that the robbers, riding in a green car bearing licence No. 5152 and City Government plates No. 655, alighted from the vehicle and approached the clerk. One of them, the Japanese, addressed the supervisor in Japanese. Believing that the man was from the Japanese authorities and might have come either to make enquiries or to search the premises, the clerk sent

(Continued on page 2, col. 3 *)

Most Americans Think War Entry Inevitable

New York, May 31.

Eighty-five per cent of American voters believe that the United States will enter the European war before its conclusion, a Gallup Institute of Public Opinion poll disclosed yesterday.

The Gallup poll report stated that the result was significant because, if the United States does enter the war, it will not be surprising to a majority of Americans, and secondly, because psychologists and students of history have often argued that when a nation expects war or considers it inevitable there is a greater likelihood that that nation will get into war.

The number of voters anticipating American entry was nearly couble that number which expected inevitable U.S. participation at the outbreak of the war 20 months ago.—United Press.

United States Takes Special Anti-Sabotage Measures

Washington, May 31.

THE United States Federal Bureau of Investigation has notified local police forces in the nation's vital cities to use extraordinary vigilance this week-end due to the belief that sabotage might be committed on the water-fronts and in defence plants.

U.S. Marine guards in New York were ordered to take special precautions in watching the Brooklyn navy yard. The 45,000-ton battleships, Iowa and Mississippi, are now under construction there while the recently commissioned 35,000-ton North Carolina was being outfitted in the yards.

Memorial week-end leaves for soldiers and consorts alike were cancelled at Fort Dix, New Jersey, Fort Custer, Michigan, and Fort Brady—the latter is near the strategic docks at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.

U.S. Coast Guard stations at Atlantic, Pacific and Great Lakes ports were issued special instructions to protect ships under their jurisdiction.

Police on Guard

In Detroit, cruising squadrons of police paid special attention to the city's vital defence industries, more than half of which were working on defence orders estimated to be valued at more than U.S.$1,000,000,000.

The New York policy and sabotage patrol guarding the five-mile-long Brooklyn water-front was increased, reportedly because of telephoned threats that sabotage activities had been planned for the Memorial Day week-end.

Extra guards were stationed at the Republic Aircraft Co. plant at Farmingdale, Conn.

Pittsburgh police were on the alert in the entire industrial area where 700 additional patrolmen have been added to the force since work on defence orders was started.

U.S. Army anti-aircraft units guarded every major aeroplane factory in Southern California, while reinforced Marine and naval patrols were stationed on the Los Angeles water-front.

Destroyers patrolled the harbours at Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Atop Roofs

Detachments consisting of between 20 and 40 officers and men manned rifles atop roofs and around the Douglas, Lockheed, Northrup, North American, Vultee and Consolidated aircraft factories.

One hundred armed guards were stationed at the Wolf Creek ordnance plant at Milan, Tennessee, after a man had been arrested while attempting to crawl through a fence.

Power plants, irrigation plants, mines, lumber mills and factories were placed under guard in Arizona on advice of the F.B.I.—United Press.

Nazi Planes Downed In Mediterranean

Cairo, May 31.

R.A.F. long-range fighters patrolling over the Mediterranean between Crete and the North African coast destroyed two German bombers and badly damaged other enemy aircraft yesterday, according to an R.A.F. communique just issued.—Reuter.

Lord Woolton Asks U.S. to Supply Certain Foods

London, May 31.

Lord Woolton, Minister of Foods, yesterday appealed to to American women and families to cut down their consumption of milk and cream—perhaps through a voluntary "creamless day" each week—so that 2,000,000 British children who need quantities of milk can keep healthy.

"I do not know how many of us are going to be killed in this war, but in this war, Britain has got to go on," Lord Woolton told the press. "For that, we must have healthy people to carry on."

Lord Woolton said that stocks of food vital for maintenance of life generally were adequate at present but admitted that the milk situation was not satisfactory.

Lord Woolton revealed that eggs, either dried or whole, were also needed. Dried fruits, particularly apples, and canned salmon, which he said would be a good substitute for meat, were also needed.

Cheese Needed

The Food Minister said Britain wants canned meats and added that cheese was another important British need because of its high nutritive value.

Lord Woolton revealed that Britain also needed sugar, particularly to be used in making candy in order to tempt the appetites of children. He explained that Britain has vast stocks of sugar at Queensland, but the distance made transport of this extremely difficult. Lord Woolton suggested that possibly the United States could take the sugar stocks in Queensland for its own use and ship American stocks to England, thus reducing the distances involved in transporting the sugar.—United Press.

British Planes Said to Have Again Raided Sfax

Tunis, May 31.

Three British planes again attacked the port of Sfax, yesterday morning at 8.

They flew over the harbour where the Italian steamer Isarco weighed anchor on the previous day then dropped eight bombs aimed at this ship which was located at a spot several kilometres from Sfax. The ship was not hit.

Meanwhile, the second mate of the French ship Rabelais which has been hit during the previous bombing of Sfax, died at the hospital as a result of the injuries he had sustained.—Havas Telemondial.

Furious Battle For Crete Continues

London, May 31.

GERMAN troops continue to pour into Crete from the air, and fierce fighting is continuing in some districts, state the latest reports received in London.

Apart from this there is little further news of the actual situation, which was yesterday described as serious.

A message from Alexandria says that British wounded who have been taken there estimate German losses in Crete are between 10,000 and 15,000 men.

About 1,500 parachutists are said to have been killed during the first days of fighting.

Authoritative quarters in London pointed out that the situation in Crete is obviously difficult.

The view held in London is that whatever happens in Crete British action was fully justified, firstly, because of the destruction of highly-trained German personnel and their specialized material, and secondly, because it enabled Britain to clear up situations elsewhere.—Reuter.

More Nazis Land

Cairo, May 31.

The Germans are still landing reinforcements now that they have got more room round Maleme, and heavy fighting continues, according to authoritative military quarters here.

It is pointed out that the situation at various points is naturally very confused after nine days' hard fighting, accompanied by severe dive-bombing, and communications are, therefore, very difficult.

British forces, however, are stated to be still holding Heraklion, which the Germans claim to have captured.

People who have returned to Egypt from Crete all say that if the British had an air force operating there, they could withhold the Germans.

It is agreed that the Navy has done a splendid job in preventing a seaborne landing and in bringing wounded men and others in destroyers. Some were picked up from small boats around Suda Bay. One man who has got back to Cairo had done 70 miles before he was taken off.

In the early days of the German attack, before the British had evacuated their aerodromes in eastern Crete, British pilots had a terrific time. On of them said they had a man-sized job even to get their planes into the air to save them from destruction on the ground. One Hurricane pilot was last seen with 20 Messerschmitts on his tail. Another pilot who had never flown a Hurricane before took one of them up and had to fight a string of Messerschmitts. He helped to bring down five before he lost his life against overwhelming odds.—Reuter.

German Claims

London, May 31.

Operations for the possession of the "British bulwark of Crete" were approaching their end and enemy resistance had collapsed, claimed a German High Command communique last night, which stated that in burning heat and entremely difficult terrain, German forces had beaten and scattered the "enemy."

Linking up with the parachutists near Retimo had been completed, parachutists taking the town and aerodrome of Heraklion after stubborn resistance.

The German High Command claimed that the "Greek Commander General" offered to capitulate.

Stating that bomber and dive-bomber formations and "destroyer planes" in a series of waves had mopped up British and Greek troops, the communique, after referring to Italian naval and air support, said that Italian troops had landed in eastern Crete on Wednesday and since then had been advancing rapidly to the west.

"The remainder of the scattered British troops, pursued by our soldiers, are fleeing towards the south

[United Press.

(Continued on page 2, col. 3 *)

Freyberg is "Alive and With His Troops"

London, May 31.

General Freyberg, Commander of British forces in Crete, "is alive and with his troops," the War Office announced today. German statements had alleged that he had been killed.—Reuter.

Heavy Bombs Hit Dublin Killing Over 30 Persons

Dublin, May 31.

Although only three bombs were dropped on Dublin last night, they were believed today to have killed between 30 and 40 persons and injured over 100 in addition to demolishing more than 50 dwellings and causing a huge fire.

Ten houses were still burning at dawn. This was the second time that Dublin was bombed, and the eighth time that Eire as a whole was bombed in the war thus far. Germany accepted the responsibility on each previous occasion.

Much-bombed Belfast offered to send ambulances and fire-fighters to Dublin, but the offer was declined. During the furious raids on Belfast early this month, Belfast accepted fire-fighters from Dublin.

Heavy Bombs

Women and children clad only in their night clothes, were crying with terror when a United Press correspondent arrived on the scene of the bombing after being blown from his bed in a house only 300 yards away from where one of the three heavy bombs had landed.

Dazed children wandered about, crying for their parents, some of whom were looking frantically for their young.

Clad in blue, flowing robes, the sisters of St. Vincent de Paul, whose orphanage, housing 300 children, was nearby, aided the A.R.P. workers and military authorities in reuniting families and digging for trapped persons. The orphans suffered only from shock.

The first of three bombs fell at 1.45 a.m. on the North Circular Road and blew up three dwellings and started a fire.

While firemen were pouring water on the flames, fifteen minutes later another whistle was heard. Firemen and spectators fell to the ground and glass filled the streets as a bomb fell nearby and demolished eight houses, burying the occupants. Ten minutes later a bomb fell on the North Strand.

Troops, A.R.P. squads and ambulances rushed to the scenes of the bombings which were within a radius of a quarter of a mile.

Heavy Toll Feared

It was feared that the death toll might increase when the trapped people would be dug out. Hope for most of those pinned under the heavy debris was abandoned.

Each time Belfast was raided, the German planes appeared to make for Dublin across the St. George Channel and then toward the north. Until this week, however, anti-aircraft guns made no efforts to drive off the raiders. Guns opened fire for the first time on Thursday night and also fired on a lone bomber during daylight on Friday.

After the earlier bombings, a modified blackout was instituted in Dublin which consisted of banning neon signs and reducing the glow from the city by half.

Street lights, however were left on and householders were not asked to cover their windows.—United Press.

Japanese Ships to Carry Sugar from P.I. to U.S.

Manila, May 31.

Washington decided to utilize Japanese shipping to transport 125,000 tons of sugar from the Philippines to the United States, it was announced here. Mr. Francis B. Sayre, High Commissioner, Wednesday reported to President Manuel Quezon in this connection, it was understood.

The sugar to be carried by Japanese ships is part of the 800,000 ton quota for 1941, shipment of which is held to be impossible because of lack of shipping.—Domei.

U.S. Said Permitting Army Airmen to Fly for China

Washington, May 31.

THE United States Army, according to a highly authoritative source here, is now granting permission to expert pilots and mechanics to resign from the Army Air Corps to fly in China.

Regarding the capacity in which the American army airmen would serve in China, information from different quarters was conflicting but one usually reliable source indicated they would man combat planes, as well as transports. War Department officials refused to discuss the matter.

A number of pilots and mechanics are understood to be already on their way to China.

The United Press was informed that permission to accept employment in China is being granted to combat pilots with a year or more of training, and to graduate mechanics. The arrangements were said to permit the volunteers to retain their American citizenship, and they will be subject to recall at any time the Army authorities decide.

A Chinese here who confirmed that such arrangements had been made with the United States Army stated that the Americans would be employed exclusively in transport service. Asked why, in that case, China should seek pilots trained in combat and bombing tactics, the informant said experienced military pilots were needed because of the danger of Japanese attacks on passenger planes.

Unofficial observers familiar with the American aviation training programme expressed the opinion last night that a considerable number of American experts could be made available to China as a result of the present training programme, designed to turn out 30,000 pilots and 100,000 aviation mechanics annually.

The unconfirmed reports heard in some quarters here that the American pilots would be assigned to combat duties recalled the recent speech of Senator Claude Pepper, in which the Florida legislator expressed the hope that American pilots would be permitted to fly for Chiang Kai-shek and to do to Tokyo what Japan has done to China.—United Press.

U.S. Maritime Commission Requisitions 13 Vessels

New York, May 31.

THIRTEEN United States ships totalling 200,000 tons were requisitioned on Thursday by the United States Maritime Commission after five other ships had been taken over on Wednesday, it was disclosed yesterday.

The U.S. Navy refused to divulge any information regarding the purpose of assembling the new transport fleet. Among the ships requisitioned, apparently for national defence purposes, were four from the American President Lines.

The 27,000-ton liner, ss. America, was permitted to return to New York to unload passengers although earlier the Navy Department had ordered the liner to proceed to Newport News, Virginia, to disembark the passengers. The liner, which was on its regular run to the West Indies, will go to the Norfolk Navy Yard on Tuesday for renovation.

The President Jackson, President Pierce, President Adams and President Taft—the latter two are new round-the-world liners—were requisitioned from A.P.L. The ss. Exporter and ss. Executor, just completed for the American Export Lines for use on the India run, were also requisitioned.

The Maritime Commission requisitioned the ss. Mormac Penn and ss. Mormac Wren from the Moore-McCormick Lines as well as the Hawaiian Packer and Hawaiian Shipper from the Matson Lines. Neither of the latter two ships has yet made its maiden voyage.

Other ships taken over were two new passenger ships, the Chiriqui and Quirigua, of the United Fruit Lines, and the coastwise liner, Oriente, belonging to the Atlantic, Gulf and West Indies Lines.—United Press.

First Full Eye-Witness Story Of Great Naval Battle

London, May 31.

I WATCHED the battle of giants which culminated in the sinking of Germany's new 35,000-ton "unsinkable" battleship Bismarck.

Standing on the bridge of one of His Majesty's ships I saw the Hood go down only 200 or 300 yards away, with her guns still firing. So began the greatest naval epic of the war.

The end of the "mighty Hood" was almost an unbelievable nightmare. Shortly after the engagement began shells hit the 21-year-old battle-cruiser. There was a bright sheet of flame and she blew up. Pieces of metal were thrown hundreds of feet into the air, and in a few minutes all that remained was a pall of smoke hanging on the surface of the water and a few small pieces of wreckage.

Soon afterwards the battleship Prince of Wales was hit by a 15-inch shell, but damage was slight.

The "battle of giants" was the climax to a chase by the Hood and the Prince of Wales to prevent the Bismarck breaking out into the Atlantic to attack convoys. The pursuit began off Iceland and continued hour after hour in the eerie half light of the Arctic night.

The cruisers Suffolk and Norfolk, which had been shadowing the Bismarck since she left Bergen, kept the Hood and the Prince of Wales and other pursuers informed from hour to hour of the Bismarck's movements. Never during that fateful night did true darkness fall. Until two or three in the morning it was nearly as light as day. Then a flat, leaden greyness settled in, reminiscent of a dull winter's afternoon in London.

A chain of blinding snow squalls lashed the jet-black waters. At times visibility fell to a few yards. Unhurried minute calculations suggested that we should contact the Bismarck at about 2 a.m., but at the last moment she altered her course.

Battler Opens

For four hours the Hood and the Prince of Wales continued on a course roughly parallel to the enemy, throughout most of the time ploughing our way through a dense curtain of snow. Suddenly the curtain lifted. The last snow squall passed, laying bare a horizon broken by two black specks—the Bismarck and her cruiser consort.

For a few long minutes we ploughed on to shorten the range. Then the Germans turned to get their pursuers. The world's biggest battleships, their bow waves hissing as if in challenge, sped to meet each other. The specks grew rapidly into recognizable form. The tension of waiting for battle became acute.

"Open fire" and almost within a split second an orange-gold flame belched from the Hood's great forward guns. Within three seconds there shot from the Bismarck puffs of black smoke. She too had opened fire. Then the Prince of Wales' guns came into action. Clouds of yellow cordite smoke enveloped her bridge, momentarily blotting out the view.

The Hood is Hit

To port the Hood, 200 or 300 yards away, surged forward on a parallel course. Fountains of water shot up in her wake. The Hood ploughed on. Then suddenly she had been hit. A shell or shells appeared to fall just ahead of her aft 15-inch gun turrets. A large fire broke out with a thick black smoke.

What happened next was a strangling, sickening sight. There was a terrific explosion and the whole vast ship was enveloped in a flash of flame, and smoke was hissing high in the shape of a giant mushroom. Sections of funnels and masts were hurled hundreds of feet into the air and then fell, some on the ship and some into the sea.

The Hood's long, fine bows tilted vertically into the air. Three or four minutes after she was hit all that remained, apart from pieces of wreckage, was a flicker of flame and smoke on the surface of the sea.

Survivors Picked Up

A destroyer was diverted to rescue work and managed to pick up three of the Hood's company—two seamen and a midshipman.

All this time the Prince of Wales continued to pour shells at the Bismarck. More than once spurts of water showed she was straddled. Again the Bismarck's shells crashed near the Prince of Wales, but no serious damage had been done.

The Prince of Wales never lost her fighting efficiency, and her speed was not impaired. Then the Bismarck turned away, but only to be pursued that day and night and the next day over the Atlantic at high speed.

Twice during the night the Prince of Wales pumped out salvoes at her. Torpedo-bombers from the Victorious and the Ark Royal carried out attacks. Altogether these attacks were delivered intermittently for three days and four nights.

Then came the final dramatic signal from the Dorsetshire that she had torpedoed the Bismarck.

Last Half Hour

The last half hour of the Bismarck, blasted by gunfire and torpedoes from British warships, was described by officers of ships which followed the chase to the final stage.

In the words of one eye-witness: "The enemy fought with great bravery, but he had a hopeless proposition."

The officer spoke of the enthusiasm among the entire ship's company aboard his vessel when the words "enemy in sight" were passed to all quarters after the long chase, which terminated at dawn on May 27.

The weather was unpleasant, blowing hard in squalls and with frequent rain showers, when, with the approach of light, the Bismarck was reported sighted at a range of 13 miles.

"Very shortly afterwards," continued this officer, "we opened fire and two minutes later King George V did the same. Almost simultaneously the Bismarck returned the fire. Our first view of her gave the impression that she was hardly under control and steering very wildly. She appeared to be going about 12 knots or so on an even keel, and was yawing from side to side. She made no bones about it but came straight towards us.

"Her first salvo fell about 1,000 yards short, her second straddled us, and her third, owing to measures we thought necessary to take, fell over."

Range Closed Rapidly

The officer said that in the ensuing fight the Bismarck at one time closed the range so rapidly that it approached 10,000 yards in about eight minutes.

"All our guns were bearing on the enemy, and during the next quarter of an hour he took very severe punishment. One ship fired from one angle, and another from another direction. His fore turret was soon out of action and a large fire broke out amidships, but was quickly subdued.

"However often the Bismarck was hit, there was never any sign of a large rending explosion, such as would have caused the ship to sink. She continued to move at about 12 knots. After the first 25 minutes or so her fire was intermittent and inaccurate. We did not receive one direct hit. The enemy made no action to surrender.

"We closed to 4,000 yards, firing our guns and torpedoes. One torpedo scored a hit amidships. The cruiser Norfolk was also firing with her guns and torpedoes, and the battleship King George V with her guns.

"The position of the enemy was unenviable.

British warships closed in, raining shells on the doomed vessel."

Torpedoes Fired

After this pounding had continued for some time, the cruiser Dorsetshire, which had closed in to about two miles, asked permission to fire torpedoes. Three torpedoes struck the Bismarck; the first below the bridge being followed by a sharp explosion.

The extraordinary scene which followed was described by another officer. "Suddenly all over the hull we could see a number of black dots—hundreds of them, it seemed—they were human beings making a last effort to avoid death. As the vessel heeled over further the dots crawled along the hull, anywhere out of reach of the water. The vessel took a plunge and sank stern foremost, while dots were for a time seen on the face of the water."

This officer estimated that there were over 2,000 men aboard the Bismarck.

Without torpedo attacks by British naval aeroplanes the Bismarck would probably have escaped, according to another officer, who spoke of the "bitter disappointment" when the Nazi battleship turned towards Brest after 36 hours of chase.

Only Chance

"Seaming at top speed various forces converged to intercept or overtake her. It soon became obvious that unless the Bismarck's speed was reduced we could not get into contact with her until she was comfortably near the French coast and under the protection of her own aircraft. Seaplanes of the aircraft-carrier Ark Royal succeeded in crippling her and reducing her speed."

The officer considered that the Bismarck must have been far above the 35,000 tons at which she was listed. "I should think her tonnage was something like 50,000 to give her the strength to withstand the punishment she received. Her gunnery against the Hood was good, and it was also very good later, but fell off very badly indeed when she was firing on the battleships. Most of her damage must have been above water."—Reuter.

Few Nazi Survivors

London May 31.

There was no officer of high rank among the hundred or so survivors of the German battleship Bismarck, it was learnt in London yesterday.

Proof of the tremendous hammering the Bismarck received from naval surface and aircraft is provided by the small number of those who survived. Unquestionably the casualties aboard the Bismarck were very severe.

Among the hits received by the Bismarck were some from the British battleship Prince of Wales which herself suffered slight damage. Casualties aboard the Prince of Wales however were very small. The hits she scored are considered in naval circles to have played some part in the final destruction of Hitler's greatest warship, since they slowed her down by two or three knots and enabled the shadowing cruisers Norfolk and Suffolk more easily to keep up with her.

The shadowing work of the Norfolk and Suffolk also greatly contributed to the British success. The team work shown by these two cruisers, working in tricky conditions of varying visibility, was described by naval experts as a masterly performance.

High tribute was also paid to the Coastal Command planes in checking the Bismarck's position and to planes from the Victorious and Ark Royal which brought her to bay.—Reuter.

Crete Ravished by Enemy Bombers

Mr. P. Yannoulatos, Consul-General for Greece in Shanghai, has received the following cablegram from the Greek Government: — "The Greek Government wish to bring to the notice of the world the unprecedented atrocities committed by the enemy in Crete. Three cities of the island, namely Canea, Heraklion and Retimo have been virtually excavated by aerial bombardment. The attacks have been made with the systematic perfection of a sewing machine working from one side of a city to the other and then reversing the work of destruction until nothing was left of the three cities but heaps of rubble. Those trying to escape to shelters, mostly children and women, were mercilessly machine-gunned. Fire completed the work of the destruction. Hospitals and ambulances were not spared from this total and Satanic destruction."

Losses in Action Against Bismarck

London, May 31.

In the action against the Bismarck, British warships apart from the battle-cruiser Hood sustained casualties of 25 killed and 13 wounded, the Admiralty announced today.—Reuter.

★$2,500,000 Robbery In Post Office

(Continued from page 1)

another Chinese to the office to ask someone to come down. The Japanese then proceeded into the strong room from where the money was being taken out and, together with his accomplice, transferred the parcels into his own car.

Before the stupefied witnesses knew what was happening, the Japanese and his Chinese accomplice got into the car and drove away. It was then that that the supervisor and the coolies as well as the three guards who had been detailed to watch over the money, realized that they had been robbed and raised an alarm. The car with the robbers had by then disappeared.

Ball Set Rolling

The case was immediately reported to the Settlement police and Japanese authorities and the ball was set rolling. With the number of the vehicle known to them, the detectives from the Hongkew police station traced the car to Sung Dai garage in Hongkew. The detectives proceeded there and found the chauffeur of the vehicle on the premises.

He was taken back to the station and questioned as to what he knew of the robbery. He answered that the two men had hired him at the garage and ordered him to take them to the Post Office. After a few minutes there, during which he saw them take the ten parcels, the passengers got into the taxi and told the chauffeur to drive them to a certain address in Scott Road. There they paid him off and disappeared.

The chauffeur was taken to Scott Road, but the detectives discovered that the address given was a house occupied by the Japanese military authorities. The police, having no right to enter the premises were forced to stop their investigations. The entire case was given over to the Japanese gendarmerie for investigations, since the detectives are not in possession of full description of the two robbers, apart from the fact that they both wore foreign clothes. The chauffeur, it was believed, was also handed over to the Japanese for further questioning about the crime.

Well informed sources believed yesterday that the robbery could not have been committed without someone inside the Post Office tipping off the robbers of the transfer of the huge sum from the strong room of the General Post Office to the Postal Savings and Remittance Bank in Kiangse Road, especially so since the money had only been received here on Friday.

No Light on the Affair

Detectives from Hongkew police station were on the scene of the crime soon after the robbery and all the employees, who had witnessed the coming and going of the robbers were questioned, as were the three guards. The questioning, however, threw no light on the affair. The guards, it was said, had not the least suspicion of the sinister aims of the two men and had therefore done nothing to stop their car.

The sum was sent here by the Hongkong branch of the Post Office and was to be used for the construction of a post office in Nanking. Due to the fact that all the banks were closed on Friday, the $2,500,000 were kept at the Post Office until yesterday morning when it was to be loaded and transferred to the postal bank.

An official of the Post Office stated that the Japanese had told the supervising clerk that he was from the Japanese authorities. This was later proven to be a trick on his part. His ruse, it appears, worked perfectly, for neither he nor his Chinese accomplice was seen to take out a pistol. This led detectives to believe that the men might have been unarmed.

★Battle for Crete Continues

(Continued from page 1)

coast to escape further fighting by embarkation," added the communique, which claimed that numerous prisoners and extensive war material, including tanks, motor vehicles, artillery and stores, had been captured, as well as German and Italian prisoners being liberated.—Reuter.

Heavy Nazi Losses

London, May 31.

The "News Chronicle" yesterday quoted estimates by a Greek Government spokesman in Cairo that German losses during the fighting in Crete so far totalled 12,000 men. The estimate, which the spokesman said was not official, included 7,000 killed during isolated fighting on the island or while attempting to land from the sea, and 5,000 drowned when Royal Navy units smashed German barges and small ships.—United Press.

Artificial Fog Said Used

Rome, May 31.

The newspaper "Piccolo" reported from Athens yesterday that the German advance in Crete "was being aided by artificial fog which produced a demoralizing effect on the enemy in addition to blinding and paralyzing them."

The despatch claimed that after the "artificial fog" was used "the enemy saw only shadows everywhere, and as a result enemy troops broke ranks. A number of Australians and Greeks ran into the arms of the Germans."—United Press.

Emery paper is useful to grind down over-tight stoppers of bottles.

A Familiar Figure in Unfamiliar Garb

James Stewart (centre) famous film star is now a corporal in the U.S. Army which is being rapidly expanded in view of world tension. Picture was taken at a dinner given by Los Angeles civic and spiritual leaders, who are doing welfare work among the soldiers of the largest peace time army ever seen in America. Stewart with William H. Freeman (U.S. Navy) and L. G. Lewis of the Marine Corps was guest of honour.

Chungtiaoshan Battle Ended Chungking Observers State

Chungking, May 30.

WITH the withdrawal of the Bulk of the Chinese forces from Chungtiaoshan (Shensi province), the battle for that region itself may be considered ended.

The tardy cooperation of the 18th Group Army (Communist)—it is feared here—will not be able to turn the scales in favour of the Chinese in the near future, for if it took nearly three weeks for the Japanese, after a month of preparation, to capture this natural fortress with the use of effectives estimated at between 120,000 and 130,000 men, plus modern equipment, it would take a much longer period for a less well-equipped army to recapture the lost position.

Now that the threat against the Japanese flank has practically disappeared, the Japanese may attempt to cross the Yellow River and head South. The present artillery duel across the river may well be the forerunner of such an attempt.

Strategically speaking, the Japanese may attack Szechuen province from four directions: 1. via Shensi, passing through Sian and Hanchung towards Chengtu; 2. from Ichang, along the Yangtze river; 3 via Hunan and Kweichow; 4. via Yunnan.

Difficulties Ahead

From a geographical viewpoint, however, each of these routes is fraught with difficulties.

If the Japanese should choose the first route—the Lunghai railway leading to Paoki, in Shensi, may prove an important factor in the Japanese plan—then their first objective would most probably be the famous Tungkwan pass on the railway near Honan, Shansi and Shensi, a strategic position which has been of considerable importance throughout China's history. An advance towards Tungkwan would have to be preceded by a crossing of the Yellow River and the occupation. In order to provide for transportation, of the section of the Lunghai railroad in Honan West of Chengchow, at present, in Chinese hands.

It is believed that the Japanese will bring up new reinforcements before commencing a series of vast operations which require a large number of troops and a long time.—Havas Telemondial.

Dr. Quo Tai-chi

Chungking, May 30.

Dr. Quo Tai-chi, the new Chinese Foreign Minister and former Ambassador to the Court of St. James, is expected to arrive in Hongkong on June 3. A banquet will be offered in his honour on the evening of the following day by a group of prominent Chinese personalities here.—Havas Telemondial.

Gambling Dens in West Area Closed

Gambling houses and opium hongs in the Western District in Shanghai have been closed, an official of the Special Western District Police Headquarters stated last night. The closing of the establishments was effected on Friday and yesterday. He emphasized that the list of the closed gambling houses included the two biggest Chinese-managed ones, namely, the China Club and the Lu Kuo Fang Dien in Avenue Haig.

A foreign-managed establishment in Great Western Road still received customers at midnight, however, Enquiries made with an Avenue Haig establishment revealed that the place had been definitely closed. An employee of the establishment stated, however, that he expected to see it reopened tomorrow under a foreign name.

The new regime's press which has been advertising the name of the Avenue Haig gambling house for a long time suddenly stopped doing so yesterday.

Mr. C. C. Pan, Commissioner of the new Western District police stated recently hat he would see to it that gambling houses in his district close their doors today. He had consulted Nanking regarding the matter. It will be recalled that prior to the inauguration of the new police it had been agreed between the Settlement and Chinese authorities here that these establishments would be closed when the new police bureau came into being. The new police station was established more than two months ago.

American Food Ship Reaches Britain

London, May 31.

The first ship-load of food sent to Britain by the United States under the Lease and Lend Act reached a British port today.

It included 1,000 tons of flour, over 4,000,000 eggs and 120,000 pounds of cheese.

President Roosevelt's "defence expediter" in England, Mr. W. A. Harriman, was at the docks to welcome the ship.—Reuter.

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12052

★Iraq Rebels Seek Truce

(Continued from page 1)

out with strong police guard and were obliged to wear distinguishing arm badges. All Legations were heavily guarded.

It is not yet known whether Raschid Ali has fled. One report says he has crossed into Iran accompanied by his Chief of Staff Amim Zaki, and the so-styled "Regent" Sharaf whom he purported to appoint Regent in place of Emir Abdul Illah, while another report asserts that he has fled "towards the north" with the boy-king, Feisal II.

R.A.F. Patrols

In Iraq: R.A.F. fighters maintained patrols throughout the day and gave support to advancing British troops, stated a R.A.F. Middle East communique issued last night.

Three Italian machines were intercepted by R.A.F. reconnaissance aircraft near Khan Nuqta, one of the enemy machines being shot down. Deir ez Zor was successfully attacked.—Reuter.

Iraqi Communique

Berlin, May 31.

An Iraq High Command communique published here yesterday by D.N.B., official German news agency, claimed that British forces advancing toward Baghdad had been forced to withdraw "after heavy fighting."

Iraq troops, according to the communique, repulsed the British attacking force, which was supported by Royal Air Force planes, and forced the British to "leave behind numerous fallen and considerable material."—United Press.

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Sir Hugh Walpole Seriously Ill

London, May 31.

Sir Hugh Walpole, famous author, was suffering from a severe heart attack, it was revealed today.

He spent a fairly good night and his condition slightly improved last night, it was learned.—United Press.

Canidrome Results

1—300 yd. flat.—1, Assurance; 2, Nanette.
Also ran:—Slippery Sam, Wild Wind, Five Stars II, Golden Age.
4½ lengths.—Time, 18.44.
Win, $26.50. Forecast 4-3 Div. $207.50.
Place, 1st $17.00; 2nd $15.50.

2—300 yd. flat.—1, Dalesou; 2, Sauce Moutarde.
Also ran:—Jacko, Dauntless Quip, Aidyn Wild, Bebben.
2 lengths.—Time, 18.14.
Win, $12.90. Forecast 5-6 Div. $105.50.
Place, 1st $10.90; 2nd $16.40.
Double Event 1/2 4-5 Div. $37.70.

3—440 yd. flat.—1, Celtic Clan; 2, First Award.
Also ran:—Hot Spot, Orange Bitters, Orange Brand, Orange Bowl.
3 lengths.—Time, 26.42.
Win, $16.30. Forecast 2-3 Div. $159.50.
Place, 1st $9.50; 2nd $16.50.
Double Event 2/3 5-2 Div. $17.70.

4—440 yd. flat.—1, Mystic Bee; 2, Foxey Assent.
Also ran:—Radiant Scene, Sea Scape, Common Class, Foxey Advice.
2 lengths.—Time, 26.16.
Win, $25.00. Forecast 2-5 Div. $81.60.
Place, 1st $11.30; 2nd $8.90.
Double Event 3/4 2-2 Div. $30.50.

5—500 yd. flat.—1, Star Boy; 2, Gator.
Also ran:—Shadow, Wild Charm, Great Rambler, Aramis.
1 length.—Time, 31.00.
Win, $10.80. Forecast 3-1 Div. $33.40.
Place, 1st $6.70; 2nd $9.30.
Double Event 4/5 2-3 Div. $23.10.

6—500 yd. flat.—1, Grayzeb; 2, Belle O'New York.
Also ran:—Master Bill, Outsider, Coy Nick, Bendigo Jean.
6 lengths.—Time, 30.74.
Win, $55.80. Forecast 2-3 Div. $303.80.
Place, 1st $20.40; 2nd $19.30.
Double Event 5/6 3-2 Div. $59.30.

7—500 yd. flat.—1, Old Chap; 2, Golden Adayio.
Also ran:—Old Cashmere, Our Hope, Lady Dale, Flintship.
1½ length.—Time, 30.84.
Win, $2.50. Forecast 3-6 Div. $76.30.
Place, 1st $10.10; 2nd $9.20.
Double Event 6/7 2-3 Div. $161.80.

8—500 yd. flat.—1, Cute Vanguard; 2, Dashing Soldier.
Also ran:—Lone Plume, Young Talgai, Radio, Speed Cop.
A neck.—Time, 30.76.
Win, $17.60. Forecast 5-6 Div. $47.40.
Place, 1st $8.80; 2nd $9.20.
Double Event 7/8 3-5 Div. $34.20.

9—500 yd. flat.—1, Colonel Jumbo; 2, Stolen Quibble.
Also ran:—Sea Shell, Double Six, Dan McGrew, Captain Charming.
9½ lengths.—Time, 30.16.
Win, $17.30. Forecast 5-6 Div. $150.20.
Place, 1st $19.30; 2nd $14.10.
Double Event 8/9 5-5 Div. $36.30.

10—500 yd. flat.—(1941 Spring Champions 2nd Consolation Trophy)—1, True Patience; 2, Crafty Virginia.
Also ran:—Scotch Babbie, Cordon Rough Royal Rebel, Woodstock Ivan.
1½ length.—Time, 29.71.
Win, $8.80. Forecast 2-4 Div. $39.70.
Place, 1st $6.90; 2nd $11.70.
Double Event 9/10 5-2 Div. $13.30.

11—500 yd. flat.—(1941 Spring Champions 1st Consolation Trophy)—1, Yeoman Craft; 2, Inverness.
Also ran:—Sauce Maison, Real Wizard, Don't Forget, Select Crowd.
2 lengths.—Time, 29.51.
Win, $22.40. Forecast 6-1 Div. $61.40.
Place, 1st $12.80; 2nd $8.10.
Double Event 10/11 2-6 Div. $21.80.

12—500 yd. flat.—(1941 Spring Champions, Champions Final)—1, Flying Duchess; 2, Alton Arab.
Also ran:—Sauce Mirmton, Grand Society, Alton Classic, Gallant Maven.
1 length.—Time, 29.64.
Win, $9.70. Forecast 2-4 Div. $49.30.
Place, 1st $8.40; 2nd $7.20.
Double Event 11/12 6-2 Div. $39.40.

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M.C.L. Annual Fun Fair A Brilliant Success

BRILLIANT sunshine added to the success of the Annual Fun Fair of the Ministering Children's League which was held in the pari-mutuel rooms of the Race Club, yesterday. An enthusiastic crowd of anxious purchasers was already present when Brownies and Guides from all Packs and Companies, under the leadership of Mrs. E.A.C. Chambers, District Captain, formed a guard of honour for Lady Mossop and Mrs. G. E. Marden, the President of the M.C.L. Mrs. Marden, in introducing Lady Mossop, said that it was particularly gracious of Lady Mossop to have come, as she had only arrived back from furlough the day before. Lady Mossop, in addressing the people present, said it was just one year ago that she had the opportunity of appealing to their generosity to support this noble institution, and, after remarking upon the success of the previous Fair, added, "I ask you once again to support this effort and I have much pleasure in declaring the bazaar open." Two Brownies of the 5th Pack—which holds the Brownie Shield, presented Lady Mossop with a bouquet of red carnations.

Immediately there was a rush upon the stalls and it was almost impossible to get near some of them as the people clambered to make their purchases, in spite of the excellent spacing. Within a few minutes the floor was made attractive by the thousands of coloured spills which were sold for the Tombola. The Tombola stand, which was so capably organized by Mesdames Gordon Morriss, Crokam, Muling, Spence, Gauntlett and Sapphiere, prove one of the chief attractions. Nearly 500 valuable prizes were given away for lucky numbers.

A Treat for the Children

Children made a literal raid on the ice cream stand, keeping the ladies of the American Women's Club, Mesdames Boynton, McCracken, Parsons, Roper Barr Adams, Van Hengel and Cumberbatch, busy without a moment's respite until their thousand cones had been sold and they had to wait for more supplies. Another stand very popular among the children was the run by Miss Parsons, Mesdames Barraclough and Clarke, where toys for all ages and all tastes were on display, including dressed dolls, miniature funiture, and hand made doll's clothes. This children's stand also had raffles and guessing competitions.

Mrs. Hutchison, Mrs. L. H. Lamb and other ladies from the British Consulate-General, were in charge of a most attractive home-made sweet stand where all the boxes had been especially made for the day, with a Union Jack and the letters, M.C.L. on the lids.

The majority of the array of both useful and ornamental articles which were displayed on the White Elephant stall, organized by Mrs. Hopkins and Ladies of the Chartered Bank, were sold before the close of the Fair. Everything for babby, articles both practical and delicate in appearance, were on the stall run by Mesdames King, Gourlay, Telfer and Miss Craddock. A hand-knitted shawl and a blanket were offered as raffle prizes.

A Busy Stall

Miss Roberta Fryer was in charge of one of the busiest stalls where anything in basket work, from a 'chaise longue' to small shopping baskets, all made at the Blindart School, were on sale at reasonable prices. In between making purchases, it was refreshing to be able to have a soft drink from the stand run by Mrs. Chambers, who was assisted by girl guides.

Of particular interest was the Live Stock Stall which Mrs. H. Maitland was in charge of. There were rabbits, chickens, goldfish, tortoises an canaries all silently allowing themselves to be admired. Mrs. Maitland also ran two raffles, and something that was a delight to every child rides on real ponies. The ponies were in the Sports Section, and were changed in relays. The Russian Women's League had a large stall of hand-made articles, including a number contributed by various Russian schools.

An old country cottage with a white fence around it and adorned by creeping pink geraniums and potted flowers, was the picturesque stall of the B.W.A. Home and Garden Section, where an endless variety of jams and pickles were on sale, organized by Mesdames England, Lester Arnold, Cassels, Huckstep, Young, Stableford, Hill, Hawkings, Newman and Flemons.

A Miscellaneous Stall with delightful things from bath salts to artificial flowers, was kindly run by Mesdames Stacey, Gotch and the Ladies of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and friends. The Cathedral School for Girls had a Wishing Well from out of which the most surprising and pleasing gifts were drawn. Miniature Maginot Lines, soldiers and aeroplanes with full-size sand bags in front, was the realistic stand of the Cathedral School for Boys.

Fourth Marines Stalls

Among the many raffles and guessing competitions were three run by Mrs. Marden. One hundred Shanghai Securities were the first prize of one of them, another was a drink raffle and the third gave three excellent prizes, a handbag, a pair of acquamarine earrings, and a pair of American shoes.

In the Sport's Section which was under the direction of Mr. J. A. Stericker, there was intense activity. The Fourth United States Marines were in charge of a number of amusements such as the Chute, Skee Ball and Aunt Sally. The Rover Scouts also had their share of stands —Darts, Cocount Shie and Hooo-la, and they seemed to be distributing their help amongst several other stands.

Much amusement was caused by the Comic Photography, organized by Mr. T. H. Gillett and Mrs. G. Cheape. The Rev. F. W. Weaver and his assitants were responsible for many lost dollars at his Bingo table, where people came back to gladly lose more. The Fish Pond, where fat fish squatted placidly on the sand, was looked after by Mr. Edmund Toeg, assisted by the Misses Margaret Sinclair, Betty John, Joan Stanton, Lieutenant G. Horey, R.N., and Messrs. Ian Sinclair and Frank Geldart. Mrs. R. G. MacDonald was in charge of the Bran Tub, an immense affair divided in half, one side for girls and one for boys. The smooth running of this section was partly due to the efforts of Mr. N. S. Jacobs, Assistant Commissioner of the Boy Scouts Association. Miss Mary Jameson and Mr. E. S. Barraclough were partly responsible for the smooth running of this stction.

Delicious Teas

The delicious teas which were served upstairs, were organized by Mesdames Ivery and Toeg. The Bank was under the supervision of Mr. C. Momber. Towards the end of the evening the drawing of raffles was held by Messrs. W. J. Kerr, H. C. Hopkins and G. E. Marden.

Punctually at six o'clock, Mr Marden commenced the auctioning of articles from the various stalls, including some exceptionally beautiful silver ware and china from the Tombola stand. Mrs. Marden was his able assistant. The success of the auction was due, in no small part, to the sincerity, exertion and sense of humour, of Mr. Marden, who rapidly endeared himself to all the children present by giving away several of the toys as soon as they had been purchased. The beautiful costume, headdress and jewellery worn by Elizabeth in the A.D.C. production "Merrie England" was sold by auction at the sum of $325, to Mr. S. G. Shaw. Mr. Marden's remarks in closing were, "I wish to say how grateful all the organizers of this bazaar are to all those people who have come here and spent their money so generously."

Not only did children and adults have a thoroughly good time, they spent their time and their dollars in a worthy cause and have helped the M.C.L. to continue their good work of assisting needy children and the many charitable organizations who turn to them so frequently for additional funds. To all outward appearances, the M.C.L. Fun Fair enjoyed a far greater success than it did the previous year, and this is due to the energy and co-operation of Mrs. Marden and her band of workers, including Mrs. E. E. Parsons, Vice-President, Miss Brenda Parson, Hon. Treasurer, Mr. W. J. Kerr, Hon. Adviser Mrs. Flook, Publicity and Mrs. D. W. Crawford, Hon. Secretary.

The lucky winning numbers of the raffles are: Mrs. Marden's Raffle: 1st No. 415; 2nd No. 38; 3rd No. 794.

100 Shanghai Securities: 1st No. 60. Drink Raffles, 1st No. 7; 2nd No. 708; 3rd No. 401; 4th No. 843.

Live Stock Stall Toy Farm. Toys (5) 1st No. 336; 1st No. 638; 2nd No. 714; 3rd No. 332; 4th No. 589; 5th No. 296.

Baby Stall: 1st No. 90; 2nd No. 211. Children's Stall. Bridal Procession. No. 11. Doll's Basket. No. 49.

Children's Stall. Doll. No. 123. Children's Stall. Clock. No. 135.

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

A Busy Scene at M.C.L. Fun Fair

A gala atmosphere reigned at the M.C.L. Fun Fair which was held yesterday in the pari-mutuel rooms on the Race Club. Here are seen some of the merry throng admiring the fine displays and making purchases of articles and raffle tickets.

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

After the Opening Ceremony

Lady Mossop being presented with a bouquet of red carnations by two Brownies, after she had declared the Fun Fair open. With her is Mrs. G. E. Marden, President of the M.C.L.

Value of Dollar Further Reduced

Notwithstanding the fact that prices of a number of commodities had fallen somewhat following decreases in the price of rice, the cost of living of Shanghai workers showed a further increase here in May, according to a provisional index issued by the Shanghai Municipal Council yesterday. The index of western foreign salaried employees for the month of May showed that, despite the easing of foreign exchange rates and the downward trend of the price of rice, retail prices of most commodities used were still on the going up. The rise, however, was less than that in April.

Of the general indices, the increase was the heaviest in the case of the Russians; and, of the group indices for all nationalities, in the case of clothing. The consolidated index of cost of living of western foreign salaried employees registered an increase of 13.54 points in the month of March. It stood at 249.89 as against 236.44 for the previous month.

Big Increases

The index for the Russians advanced from 243.46 in April to 259.36 in May; the American index from 217.85 to 228.00; the British index from 226.92 to 237.64, and the "Other Nationalities" from 236.49 to 248.37. The increases amounted to 15.90, 10.15, 10.72 sand 11.88 points respectively. Of the group indices for all nationalities, the clothing index showed an increase of 28.86 points; the heart index of 21.42 points; the food index of 17.50 points; and the miscellaneous index of 10.00 points. The purchasing power of the Chinese dollar was reduced by 59.98 per cent. as compared to 57.71 per cent. in April.

An idea of the extent of increase during the month may be obtained from the following summary. Of the 206 commodities in the index, 146 items or 70.87 per cent. showed increases in price; nineteen or 9.23 per cent. decreases; and 41 or 19.90 per cent. remained unchanged. The surcharge on electric power in the Settlement was increased from 206.47 to 324.07 per cent. for the month ending in May.

Chinese Wounded With Axe While Sleeping

A 38-year old unemployed Chinese, Li Tsung-su, is at the Shanghai Sanitarium Clinic today, following the inflicting on him of an axe wound to his left cheek by an unidentified assailant.

It was revealed that Li, who lives at 115 Elgin Road, feeling hot in his room took a few boards and a mattress and went to Lane 364 North Kiangse Road, only a few steps away from his house.

At about 1.45 a.m., Li felt someone approaching him and before he could do anything, his assailant had struck him in the face with the axe. His condition was said to be serious.

The only reason that could be forwarded by detectives yesterday was said to be possible jealousy of the assailant over some woman.

Chinese to Sell Rice at $100 Per Zah on Tuesday

Rice shops in the Western District, Chapei and Nantao will begin selling the 20,000 bags of relief native rice priced at only $100 per zah on Tuesday, it is stated in an official announcement made by the Bureau of Social Affairs of the Greater Shanghai Special Municipal Government.

The Bureau has bought this native rice for the Chinese populace in Shanghai solely for the purpose of relieving them in the face of high cost of living, it is said. The cheap rice will be sold every other three days commencing Tuesday.

In order to buy the rice "tickets" must be obtained first from the administrators appointed by the new régime in various districts and villages where the would-be purchasers live. Severe punishment is been promised for rioters and profiteers during the distribution of the rice.

It is also reported by the new régime press that the Executive Yuan at Nanking has ordered all district governments under its control to encourage people to eat wheat and flour instead of rice so as to reduce rice consumption.

Aftermath of Dragon Boat Festival

Banks and other business firms and public organizations which were closed on Friday in observance of the Dragon Boat Festival reopened for business yesterday.

Shops selling metals, Western medicines, wool and cloth and suit lengths in general, paper, tobacco, and soap were said to have made a big profit as prices of their goods jumped up. Those dealing in sundry and foreign goods and restaurant and hotel managers have also made a profit, it was said.

Theatre Employee Shot

Yih Tze-kong, 51-year old stage manager of the Tien Kung Theatre in Yu Ya Ching Road where Chinese dramas are staged was shot twice in the head and neck shortly after 2 p.m. yesterday in a third floor room of a hotel at 495 Tientsin Road. He was chatting with friends when two gunmen suddenly appeared and opened fire. They escaped during the ensuing confusion. The cause of the trouble could not be ascertained but Chinese press circles believed last night that it might be a result of personal grudge. Yih is now lying in the St. Luke's Hospital in a serious condition and the Louza police are investigating.

Japanese Sentry Saves Foreign Child

The heroism of a Japanese naval sentry saved the life of a foreign child on Friday evening, it was revealed yesterday. Attracted by shrill cries of passers-by as he was patrolling in the vicinity of the Garden Bridge on Friday evening at about 7.30 o'clock, Seaman First Class Masao Sakamoto discovered the body of a foreign child being swept downstream in the Whangpoo River.

Disregarding the sluggish but treacherous current of the muddy river, Sakamoto laid aside his arms, took off his outer clothing and leaped into the river.

Succeeding in bringing the unconscious child to shore, Seaman Sakamoto, with the aid of Mr. Yasuichi Sakurai restored the lad to consciousness. The child, who identified himself as Flodja Shalev, of 45 Avenue Joffre, told Seaman Sakamoto and Mr. Sakurai, a member of the Japanese Consular Police, that he fell into the river while playing on a sampan.

Young Shalev revealed that his father was a constable attached to the Shanghai Municipal Police.—Domei.

Imprisonment for Meltin Copper Coins

Charged with melting copper coins against the Chinese currency law, three copper-smiths were each sentenced to three months' imprisonment yesterday in the First Special District Court but the sentences were all suspended by Judge Siao. The copper coins found in their possession were confiscated. Accused were, until recently, employed by Shih Deh-ling, proprietor of a copper and iron workshop in Singapore Road where they were arrested. Shih is still at large. The police found more than 7,000 copper coins in the possession of the accused.

Frank Morgan calls himself an "athletic inspector" because he enjoys watching baseball games horse racing, boxing matches, and other sports events.

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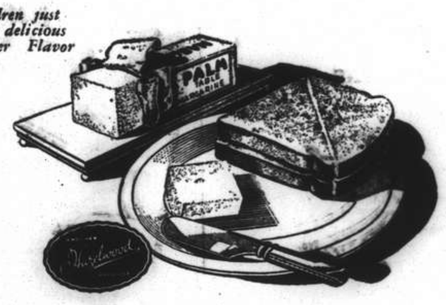

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THE SPORTS PAGE

Police Gain Narrow Victory Over S.C.C. in Exciting Game

A BRILLIANT century by Blix and a splendid, fighting innings by Stokes overshadowed the rest of the play on the Police ground yesterday afternoon when the Police met an S.C.C. XI in an exciting friendly game which was won by the hosts twenty minutes from time by the extremely narrow margin of eight runs. First the Police were in the better position and then it seemed that the visitors would gain the day but after Stokes had been retired the Club tail collapsed somewhat to allow the lawmen to gain a very narrow but nonetheless well deserved victory.

Blix, newcomer to the Police side, confirmed all the good things said of him a week ago, by scoring 113 in an almost chanceless innings. His timing and wrist is excellent for so young a person and some large scores can be expected during the coming months from this fine batsman. He batted for ninety minutes yesterday and never seemed in trouble. He scored most of his runs in front of the wicket and was especially severe on loose balls pitched on the leg. He reached the tapes no less than 21 times in his brilliant innings which was featured throughout by splendid defensive and attacking measures.

Stokes No Less Brilliant

Stokes with 82 for the Club was no less brilliant and he did much to extricate the visitors from a nasty hole that they were in at the start. He batted with his usual dash and clouted all bowlers unmercifully. His runs were scored all round the wicket and he was a trifle unfortunate in being bowled when seemingly set for three figures. The ball prior to the one that bowled him hit him on the wrist and hurt him badly.

The Police batting was good the early batsmen all scoring useful figures and when the total reached 236 for the loss of five wickets the innings was declared closed at 4.30 p.m., Pitts having reached 35, Boddy 46, Gash 18, Abbott 19 and Blix 113. Seven bowlers were tried but only Simpson, who retired Blix in his first over, had good figures.

Club Begin Badly

The Club began badly, losing the first three wickets for a mere 14 runs, but Underwood and Stokes and later Stokes and Reynolds completely changed the situation so that by the time Stokes was out with the board reading 230 for eight it seemed that the Club would gain the day in an exciting finish. Large had meantime batted well for his 29, but Baldock, sending down two good deliveries, got the last two batsmen, Large and Baker caught behind the stumps in successive balls to end the game rather abruptly and allow the hosts to gain a very narrow victory.

Baldock proved to be the best of the winners' trundlers his four victims costing him a trifle over twelve runs apiece. Woodley, bowling without luck, secured three wickets for thirteen runs each.

The Police fielding throughout the game never reached a high standard, chances being missed occasionally while the ground work was definitely on the poor side, numerous runs being given away to the Club by this defect.

Police C. C.

F. A. Pitts, run out	35
B. B. Boddy, b. Morris	46
D. L. Blix, b. Simpson	113
A. C. Barton, l.b.w. b. Morris	3
S. V. Gash, b. Read	18
A. C. P. Abbott, not out	19
W. H. Baldock, did not bat	—
W. C. Woodley, did not bat	—
A. M. Fonseca, did not bat	—
H. Kidby, did not bat	—
E. C. Baker, did not bat	—
Extras	4
Total (for five wkts. decl.)	238

Fall of Wickets: 1-53 Pitts, 2-139 Boddy, 3-146 Barton, 4-185 Gash, 5-238 Blix.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wood	8	0	36	0
Stokes	9	0	53	0
Read	9	0	44	1
Scott	4	0	29	0
Morris	7	0	44	2
Large	4	0	23	0
Simpson	1	0	1	1

Large bowled one no-ball.

S.C.C. XI

G. J. Read, b. Woodley	3
L. Underwood, c. Abbott, b. Baldock	38
R. F. Scott, run out	4
T. H. Wood, b. Woodley	1
L. F. Stokes, b. Woodley	82
H. H. Morris, b. Blix	9
R. U. Reynolds, b. Baker	51
A. Harvey, b. Baldock	4
G. C. Large, c. Pitts, b. Baldock	29
P. V. Simpson, not out	0
E. C. Baker, c. Pitts, b. Baldock	0
Extras	9
Total	230

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Woodley	9	0	39	3
Boddy	6	0	48	1
Baldock	6.3	0	49	4
Abbott	3	0	29	0
Baker	3	0	25	1
Blix	2	0	30	1

Recs Beat Parsees By Six Wickets

A Recs' XI on their own ground yesterday afternoon experienced very little difficulty in defeating the visiting Parsee C.C. by the large margin of six wickets in a low scoring encounter. Nothing seemed wrong with the wicket although a high wind down the pitch possibly made matters rather difficult at times for the batsmen and assisted the attackers somewhat. The Parsees batted first but could only amass 58, no less than eight of their members being unable to reach double figures. Mistry and Karanjia were top scorers with 18 each while Harris recorded 10. The other efforts were inclined to be definitely feeble.

The Parsees were always fighting for runs and their wickets fell at very quick and regular intervals. Marcal and Meston doing most of the damage with the ball. The best stand of the innings came when Mistry was associated with B. R. Viccajee but the effort was short lived and the innings was all over for a paltry 58. Marcal with four wickets for twelve runs and Meston with four for seventeen shared the bowling honours.

The Recs' set about their task in businesslike fashion and completed their requirements before tea losing only four wickets in getting the necessary runs. Thereafter interest evaporated somewhat but it was a fact that though the bowling was handled with ease at the start, towards the close of the innings, which was completed, in order that the remaining players might have a knock, S. F. Shroff caused considerable trouble and eventually the Recs retired with only 75 to their credit. The last six wickets fell for only ten runs. S. F. Shroff proved at times almost unplayable, his slow turners causing havoc with the Recs' batsmen. He claimed six victims at under five runs apiece. Divecha, too, did well, his htree wickets being secured at a cost of only 28.

Parsee C. C.

N. N. Mehta, c. & b. Marcal	1
P. M. Charna, b. Marral	1
S. P. Karanjia, c. Buckley, b. Marcal	18
M. J. Divecha, run out	8
S. F. Shroff, b. Marral	0
D. F. Harris, b. Kliene	10
J. B. Tata, b. Meston	0
B. R. Viccajee, not out	1
K. F. Shroff, b. Meston	0
D. K. Mistry, c. & b. Meston	18
E. R. Viccajee, l.b.w., b. Meston	0
Extras	1
Total	58

Fall of Wickets: 1-2 Charna, 2-13 Mehta, 3-24 Karanjia, 4-26 S. Shroff, 5-35 Divecham 6-38 Tata, 7-39 Harris, 8-40 K. Shroff, 9-58 Mistry, 10-58 Viccajee.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Buckley	5	1	17	0
Marcal	5	1	12	4
Meston	2.6	0	17	4
Kliene	2	0	11	1

Recs' XI

L. Marcal, l.b.w., b. Divecha	11
J. Buckley, b. Charna	11
H. P. Madar, st. Mehta, b. Shroff	19
P. R. Kermani, b. Shroff	12
A. Boisseree, b. Shroff	0
J. Leriou, b. Divecha	7
A. A. Kliene, b. Shroff	4
L. P. Quincey, not out	2
A. F. Gomes, c. Karanjia, b. Divecha	0
H. P. Meston, b. Shroff	3
P. Madar, c. Charna, b. Shroff	0
Extras	6
Total	75

Fall of Wickets: 1-25 Buckley, 2-32 Marcal, 3-52 H. Madar, 4-52 Boisseree, 5-56 Kermani, 6-69 Leriou, 7-71 Kliene, 8-72 Gomes, 9-75 Meston, 10-72 P. Madar.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Charna	5	0	13	1
Shroff S. F.	9.4	3	28	6
Divecha	8	0	28	3

Charna bowled one wide.

Floyd Davis Wins Speed Classic

Indianapolis, May 30.

Floyd Davis, crack young American racer, today sky-rocketed to fame by winning the gruelling 500-mile Indianapolis Memorial Day speed classic—standing on the sidelines watching the cars whizz past.

Mauri Rose, whose car had been forced out by carburetor trouble on the 61st lap, got behind the wheel of the tiny red and blue racer as relief driver and drove from eighth place at the half-way mark to first at the finish.

Such a climax has happened only once before, in 1924, when L. L. Corum started the race and Joe Boyer, who relieved him, came home the winner.

A record crowd of 162,000 spectators sweltered in the heat today to watch Davis and Rose equal that feat.

A lap behind Rose was Rex Mays, who took second place. Nineteen drivers failed to finish—17 were forced out and two were flagged off the track at the end when all others had finished.—United Press.

Opening Polo Practice At Race Course

By "The Chaser"

A sharp contrast in numerical strength was noted yesterday afternoon when local polo players turned out at the Race Course to hold the customary early season practice games. During the course of the afternoon only 18 players were seen in action and this number, when compared to the thirty odd that would invariably be present during the opening weeks in the past years, fully illustrates the shortage of polo players which Shanghai is suffering from more than ever this summer.

Apart from this unfortunate fact, however, those who were present were given a full afternoon's workout and no less than twelve chukkers were played.

The standard of the game was noticeably well below that of the last few years when high-handicapped teams could be drawn up with the minimum of effort. Yesterday's friendly chukkers were nevertheless fairly even as the Hon. Field Secretary succeeded in splitting up the more experienced players thereby making the participating quartettes more or less of even strength.

Inter-S.C.C. Friendly Proves Tame Affairs

In an inter-S.C.C. friendly match yesterday afternoon on the S.C.C. ground, a side captained by A. Lingard defeated a team skippered by D. W. Leach by 25 runs in an encounter that produced very few thrills and very few runs. Lingard's XI, batting first, amassed 121 and declared for the loss of eight wickets, while Leach's team could do no better than score 96, the game being over at a very early hour. Duckitt and Orr, heroes of Friday's game when they knocked everything offered to them out of the ground, were strangly subdued yesterday and recorded four runs between them, Harry Orr leaving second ball for a "duck."

Rawsthorne celebrated his return to local cricket by securing three good wickets for seven runs and he seems to have lost little of his old-time skill and prowess. He will be an asset to the Club in a few weeks time.

Lingard's side began very poorly and had it not been for the skipper and Sluis, the innings would have been a very dismal affair. As it was seven wickets were down for 61 when these two worthies came together. They then set about the attack in menacing fashion and in quick time had shoved the total up to 121 at which point Sluis was beaten by Rogerson who, incidentally, bowled very well, for a more than useful 39. Lingard, who reached the tapes twice and hit two sixes, was undefeated with 37. Rogerson was best of the attackers with three wickets for 22.

Leach's XI's innings was somewhat of a rout. Wickets fell alarmingly and with Dow in good form the batsmen were all at sea. Stands of any consequence were totally lacking and the end came when the board read 96.

A. Lingard's XI

F. R. Duckitt, c. Bruce, b. Pate	4
W. B. Sim, b. Orr	19
J. A. G. L. Smith, b. Rogerson	4
J. R. Kale, c. Pate, b. Orr	6
E. J. Sluis, b. Rogerson	39
T. L. Rawsthorne, c. Crickmer, b. Rogerson	6
J. Fletcher, b. Johns	1
E. R. Dow, c. Bruce, b. Johns	1
A. Lingard, not out	37
A. N. Other, did not bat	—
N. O. Wunelse did not bat	—
Extras	4
Total (for 8 wkts. decl.)	121

Fall of Wickets:—1-10 Duckitt, 2-24 Smith, 3-33 Kale, 4-41 Sim, 5-48 Rawsthorne, 6-49 Fletcher, 7-61 Dow, 8-121 Sluis.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Crickmer	4	1	4	0
Pate	3	0	20	1
Rogerson	5.2	1	22	3
Orr	3	0	7	1
Johns	3	0	23	2
Bruce	3	0	26	0
Leach	2	0	15	0

D. W. Leach's XI

P. A. Bruce, b. Dow	13
P. J. Hart, c. Sluis, b. Rawsthorne	1
H. A. Crickmer, b. Rawsthorne	7
J. H. Johns, b. Rawsthorne	0
H. Rogerson, c. Lingard, b. Dow	16
K. J. Flemons, b. Dow	5
R. A. Black, b. Kale	1
K. M. Pate, b. Dow	24
H. E. Orr, b. Dow	0
R. E. H. Nelson, c. Sluis, b. Dow	14
D. W. Leach, not out	4
Extras	9
Total	96

Fall of Wicket: 1-11 Hart, 2-19 Crickmer, 3-19 Johns, 4-37 Bruce, 5-48 Rogerson, 6-63 Black, 7-74 Pate, 8-74 Orr, 9-81 Flemons, 10-96 Nelson.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Rawsthorne	4	0	7	3
Sluis	3	0	11	0
Dow	8.5	0	42	6
Fletcher	1	0	9	0
Kale	3	0	3	1
Smith	3	0	15	0

S.L.B.C. Stage Minor Upset By Defeating Champion Recs

A MINOR upset was seen yesterday afternoon when the Shanghai Recreation Club, three years champions in the local lawn bowls league, got off to a poor start by being defeated by the most formidable contenders for the title, the S.L.B.C. "Blues," in the initial match of the first division of the lawn bowls league which opened yesterday.

Though two of the Recs rinks managed to overcome their visitors, they could not nullify the decisive win of the "Blues" in the second rink which triumphed by the wide margin of 20 woods. With the aid of these 20 woods the S.L.B.C. were able to amass a total of 68 against the Recs 60, thereby winning 3-2.

Lusitano Annihilate Police

The Lusitano "Reds" started the summer well by annihilating the Police by an impressive win of 5-0. Though the Police had the advantage of playing on their own greens they were forced to admit defeat by the overwhelming margin of 33 woods. Each of the three Portuguese rinks proved to be too good for the lawmen and one-sided encounters were seen at all three rinks.

H.G.C. Defeat Y.B.C.

In the remaining two fixtures, the Hongkew Golf Club were narrowly defeated by the Yangtszepoo Bowling Club, losing by 3-2, with a difference of 8 shots; while in the remaining tussle S.L.B.C. "Reds" accounted for the Junior Golf Club by 4-1.

Two Second Division Matches

Meanwhile, in the second division only two of the scheduled four matches were played. The Yangtszepoo Bowling Club subdued the Hongkew Golf Club in the first by 4-1 while in the second the Country Club garnered all five points in the match against the Recs.

First Division

POLICE 0; LUSITANO REDS 5

Police		Lusitano	
M. L. Crowther (skip)	12	H. A. Ozorio (skip)	29
R. C. Martin		C. L. Passos	
D. Crawford		B. F. Marques	
R. J. Wimsett		J. M. Gutierrez	
R. Conduit (skip)	23	E. A. Souza (skip)	24
S. Craig		J. P. de Campos	
J. J. Gaven		E. Edgren	
I. B. Williams		A. A. Leitao	
G. H. Craik (skip)	13	A. M. Souza (skip)	23
W. L. Hutton		C. del Rivero	
J. M. Sanbrook		F. M. Machado	
J. Ball		A. M. Sequeira	
	43		76

RECS 2; S.L.B.C BLUES 3

Recs		S.L.B.C.	
G. V. Jensen (skip)	20	E. R. Harmer (skip)	16
W. T. Manley		H. S. Bell	
W. Hall		F. McLennan	
A. L. Roberts		J. P. Stalker	
F. O. Madar (skip)	14	J. Munro (skip)	34
G. M. Manley		T. J. Goodman	
T. Veitch		A. E. Eisenhut	
J. M. C. Lopes		F. S. Ward	
G. B. Stormes (skip)	26	C. Richards (skip)	18
C. Thompson		A. Braid	
R. E. Manley		A. T. Barrett	
S. V. Heley		E. E. Wallwork	
	60		68

HONGKEW G.C. 2; YANGTZEPOO B.C. 3

Hongkew		Yangtzepoo	
A. G. Costa (skip)	14	R. C. Aitkenhead (skip)	26
M. P. de Campos		J. O. Drysdale	
A. F. Braga		L. A. Greenhalgh	
A. H. Corveth		F. C. McPherson	
A. M. Gutierrez (skip)	13	W. R. Chisholm (skip)	15
L. A. M. Ozorio		A. Cheetham	
J. M. M. Britto		S. S. Wilkinson	
F. A. Pintos		S. S. Wilkinson	
A. M. Sequeira (skip)	19	A. Marshalll (skip)	18
A. Portaria		A. Hogg	
J. J. Sousa		R. Matheson	
J. A. Rocha		A. McLean	
	51		59

S.L.B.C. REDS 4; JUNIOR G.C. 1

S.L.B.C.		Junior G.C.	
W. J. Monk (skip)	13	K. L. Swartzell (skip)	23
W. J. Ward		H. Hill	
C. Pratt		M. Benton	
T. A. Stoddart		R. Miles	
W. A. Turnbull (skip)	22	A. Denton (skip)	16
W. J. MacDermott		J. Aquino	
J. J. Evans		O. Schmied	
L. A. Whittaker		C. Fletcher	
A. Harvey (skip)	28	R. Thompson (skip)	11
E. Owen		A. Hayward	
E. Jacobs		W. Watson	
A. S. Russell		P. Shaw	
	63		50

COUNTRY CLUB 5; RECS 0

Country Club		Recs	
I. A. Beith (skip)	27	F. A. Leitao (skip)	11
J. T. W. Brooke		N. C. Beeman	
T. G. Hopkins		J. R. McDonald	
E. F. Bateman		H. R. Hotchkiss	
C. W. Porter (skip)	17	T. Kirby (skip)	11
A. K. Ward		R. A. Shirazee	
R. Lock		W. H. Richardson	
R. W. Massey		F. Gifford	
F. G. Harrison (skip)	22	G. Madar (skip)	19
T. A. T. Begg		V. L. Xavier	
T. G. R. Way		W. Moore	
P. D. G. Gaih		T. C. Avery	
	66		41

Y.B.C. 1; H.G.C. 4

Y.B.C.		H.G.C.	
L. Beattie (skip)	17	J. M. O. Sequeira (skip)	18
B. M. Jordan		A. F. Diniz	
J. Kearns		O. B. Holmes	
W. G. Francis		J. Remedios	
A. Sharp (skip)	25	J. Medina (skip)	12
D. MacCallum		C. G. Jorge	
G. Muller		H. Skinner	
M. McVicar		A. C. Souza	
W. Simpson (skip)	14	C. A. Pereira (skip)	29
H. McMahon		A. M. Gonsalves	
E. S. Mulford		V. O. Remedios	
J. T. Wakelin		A. M. Jesus	
	58		56

Terrace Faces Ricketts In Final Of Hungjao Championship Today

As predicted in these columns, Terrace joined Ricketts in the final bracket of the Hungjao Golf Club Championship which is to be played over 36 holes today, by defeating Hawkings last Friday afternoon by 4 and 2. With the course at full stretch and the greens fast and true—although somewhat hard due to lack of rain—and shots through the green made more difficult by the number of white butterflies enjoying the clover fairways, Terrace had a somewhat easy match.

However, he will have to show marked improvement if he is to give Ricketts even a game. At his best it is not expected that he will give the City champion the fright that Hines and Pettitt served up.

Both tee shots from the first hole were beauties but poor seconds resulted in the hole being halved in 5. At the 2nd, Terrace put his drive into the creek and on the pick-out landed in the bunker short of the green in 3. Hawkings' drive was well placed but he fluffed his second and was also bunkered. Terrace exploded nicely out and got his 5. Hawkings picking up after several attempts to get out of trouble.

Settled Down to Better Golf

The third was halved in an indifferent 4 and Terrace won the 4th in a mediocre 5 to 6. From then on, both players settled down to better golf and they halved the 5th in a par 5. Terrace was on the bank at the back of the green with his tee shot to the 6th and Hawkings nicely on. A good approach by the former was negatived by a mis-putt of a yard, Hawkings winning the hole in 3.

Both players had beautiful drives at the 7th. With a grand No. 4 iron, Terrace was pin high in 2 and his rival just short of the green to the right with his approach. He missed a putt of a yard and a half for a 4 and Hawkings was left with a putt of a yard for a half in 5 which he unaccountably missed. For him to take four shots when within 20 yards of the pin was a new experience.

Terrace Leads at the Turn

At the 8th, Hawkings was bunkered from a pushed out tee shot but managed to get on the green in 3. Terrace, with two great wooden shots was just short of the green, but a dead stymie when within a yard of the pin prevented Hawkings from getting a half in 5. A 3 at the 9th increased Terrace's lead to 4. The 10th was halved in a dull 4 and at the 11th, Terrace found the trees with his tee shot, while Hawkings, with a long drive, was well placed for his second. He found the green in 2 and won the hole in 4 to 5.

Both had great drives from the 12th tee and were ten yards past the pin in 2, but Hawkings got his 4, whereas Terrace missed a short putt. The 13th was halved in a poor 4. Both players had pin-sitters at the 14th and finished in 3. With two good woods, Terrace was short of the 15th in 2, while Hawkings had pushed his second into the rough. He got well out but another stymie prevented him from getting a half in 5. He was then 3 down.

Beautiful Tee Shot at 16th.

Terrace played a beautiful tee shot at the 16th to within a few yards of the hole, and with a 2 a possibility and a 3 certain, Hawkings was called upon to produce something extra special out of his bag in order to avoid defeat. He played a lovely high shot but it trickled over the green. His approach was weak and missed his putt for a 3. Terrace nearly got a 2, but a 3 was good enough to give him the match by 4 and 2.

This is the first time for many years that the Club's Championship has taken place in the Spring. In the Autumn, the conditions are more difficult and the ball requires more powerful hitting and big shots are necessary to get the pars at the long holes, but under the conditions which have existed during the past month most of the holes have been within reach of the trim hitter in 2, which probably accounts for Ricketts having had closer matches in the Championship than has been usual.

Ladies Softball League

Erin-Villa "A" v. Mollers Ltd. Softball Team Race Course

Columbia Country Club v. A.S.P. "B" at C.C.C.

Ract Clubbers v. W.S.S. Reds at Race Course.

A.S.P. "A" v. Texaco at the Race Course (Parsee C.C.)

All games start at 5.45 p.m. sharp on Tuesday, June 3.

Dodgers Pick Up On Cardinals

New York, May 30.

Brooklyn's Dodgers picked up a game on the league-leading Cardinals today when they took both ends of a Memorial Day double-header from the New York Giants while St. Louis and Cincinnati were dividing their twin bill.

Behind the five-hit hurling of John Wyatt, the Dodgers coasted to a 3 to 0 victory in the opener. Brooklyn trailed most of the second game but then came through with a five-run rally in the ninth to win by a 6 to 2 score.

In the first game, a three-bagger by Joe Medwick put the Dodgers in the scoring column in the fifth frame. In the seventh, two walks and a pair of singles yielded two more runs and then the Dodgers tucked the game away with two-run rallies in the eighth and ninth frames.

The victory in the night-cap marked the Dodgers' seventh straight win. The ninth-inning rally was climaxed by Dolf Camilli's homer which was preceded by singles by Joe Vosmik and Harold Reese, and an error and sacrifice.

Box Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	1	5	1
Chicago	7	12	0
Batteries:—Smith, Jungels and Hemsley; Lyons and Tresh.			
St. Louis	5	10	0
Detroit	6	11	0
Batteries:—Ostermueller, Auker and Grube; Newsom, McKain, Thomas Benton, and Tebbets.			
Philadelphia	7	12	1
Washington	4	12	3
Batteries:—McCrabb and Hayes; Leonard, Anderson and Early.			
New York	4	5	2
Boston	3	10	1
Batteries:—Donald, Breuer and Rosar; Johnson and Peacock.			

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Brooklyn	8	12	1
New York	0	5	0
Batteries:—Wyatt and Owen; McGee, Adams, Brown and Danning.			
Cincinnati	1	4	0
St. Louis	4	9	3
Batteries:—Derringer and Lombardi; Gumbert and Mancuso.			
Boston	5	11	2
Philadelphia	6	8	3
Batteries:—Tobin, Posedel, Sullivan, Errickson and Berres, Masi, Gremp; Blanton, Crough and Warren.			
Chicago	7	13	2
Pittsburgh	6	11	0
Batteries:—Lee and McCullough; Sewell, Klinger, Dietz, Heintzelman, Bowman and Davis, Lopez.			

Second Games

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	14	14	0
Washington	4	6	3
Batteries:—Babich and Hayes; Kennedy, Masterson, Zuber and Early.			
New York	0	2	6
Boston	13	16	1
Batteries:—Stanceu, Chandler, Brach and Rosar; Harris and Pytlak.			
Cleveland	2	6	1
Chicago	5	13	0
Batteries:—Bagby, Brown, Heving and Hemsley; Lee and Tresh.			
St. Louis	6	7	0
Detroit	10	18	0
Batteries:—Kramer, Niggeling; Allen, Caster and Ferrell; Newhouser, Thomas, Trout and Sullivan.			

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Chicago	4	7	0
Pittsburgh	5	13	0
Batteries:—Passeau and George, McCullough; Wilkie, Sewell and Lopez, Davis.			
Boston	4	8	1
Philadelphia	1	5	0
Batteries:—A. Johnson and Berres; Hopers, Crouch, Bruner and Livingston.			
Brooklyn	6	1	0
New York	2	5	2
Batteries:—Hamlin, M. Brown, Higbe, and Owen; Melton and Hartnett, Danning.			
Cincinnati	3	9	3
St. Louis	2	8	0
Batteries:—Walters, E. Riddle and West, Lombardie; Nahem, Hutchinson and Mancuso.			

—United Press.

Big Cricket Match Arranged at Lords

London, May 31.

Cricket of prewar vintage is suggested with an announcement that a Rest of England side will oppose the Royal Air Force at a forthcoming match at Lords. No fewer than 14 Test men will be engaged. Eight of these are now in the Air Force, for which they will appear.

The Rest side, led by R.E.S. Wyatt, former England captain, will include five other Test men.

Several other Test players, notably Hutton, the Test match record holder, have been unable to accept an invitation to play.

The Rest side is Wyatt, J. W. A. Stephenson, M. Nichols (England), R. Smith, J. Robertson J. Sims (England), D. V. P. Wright (England), C. B. Clarke (West Indies), A. W. Wellard (England), (who hit 50 in eight minutes last weekend), W. M. F. Beggington (Darjeeling) and H. Halliday.—Reuter.

PARC DES SPORTS (AUDITORIUM)
Hai-alai
Today 2.30 and 8.00

GRAND CHARITY CONCERT
in aid of the "Jewish Youth Fund"
LYCEUM Tuesday, June 10, at 9 p.m.
Producer: Dr. M. Herbst
Ada Lvoff, pianiste—Lisa Robitchek, soprano—Gerhard Leopold, tenor—Fritz Philippsborn, basso—Michael Livhitz, violin—Otto Neufeld, accompanist
Tickets: $2, $4, $6, $10, at Moutrie's, Lyceum,
W. K. 7 R. Grouchy, Café Louis, Bubbling Well Road
The net proceeds will go towards the "Jewish Youth Fund" for the building-up of a Jewish Youth Home
Voluntary donations will be mentioned in the programme. Names of donors of $30 and more will be engraved in a wooden commemorative tablet executed by well-known artists. Information, Hon. Treasurer: Mr. F. Rosskamm Sassoon House, Room 126, Telephones 13844, 14131.
For Advertising in the Programme, apply Uhlmann Advertising Agency, 685 Seward Road, House 10. Telephone 52173.

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...New York's "other side of the tracks"
GEORGE TOBIAS WM. LUNDIGAN —Book & Come Early!
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in Technicolor
The greatest story of the West by the West's great story-teller!
with ROBERT YOUNG • RANDOLPH SCOTT
DEAN JAGGER • VIRGINIA GILMORE
John Carradine • Slim Summerville
Chill Wills • Barton MacLane
Directed by FRITZ LANG
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$1.80, $2.80, $4 $1.80, $2.80, $4, $5.
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A Gorgeous Ghost GOES TO TOWN!
She's kissable, caressable and invisible...with nothing on her mind but love!
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Starring Virginia BRUCE John BARRYMORE John HOWARD Charlie RUGGLES
A NEW UNIVERSAL Picture
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As Beery's new hit brings you the drama of "Thunder Afloat"... the romance of "Vive Villa"!
The MAN FROM DAKOTA
STARRING Wallace BEERY and JOHN HOWARD • DOLORES DEL RIO
Special Morning Matinee To-day, at 10.30 a.m.
Clark Gable Claudette Colbert in "IT HAPPENED ONE NIGHT"
Admission: 60 cts. Any Seat

Extensive Work Done in 1940 By Henry Lester Institute

THE activities of the Henry Lester Institute of Medical Research in 1940 were restricted owing to the war, but the work of the Institute was maintained as in the previous year especially regarding social problems and opportunities in China according to the annual report of the Institute for 1940. In the division of physiological sciences interest was centred in nutrition, in pathological sciences work continued to be maintained with a reduced staff, along the lines organized by Dr. Robertson, while in the clinical unit a great deal of time was spent in carrying out for the whole hospital routine, laboratory investigations necessary for diagnosis and treatment.

During the year relations with other institutions continued to be widely maintained. Dr. Read, Mr. Dent and other staff members played an important part in contributing to the scientific and medical welfare of the community outside the Institute by public lectures, broadcasts and by membership of various committees. Although research does not court publicity and may even be damaged by it, such activity in moderation, it was felt, would prevent the Institute from becoming too academic and, it was hoped, would give it a local value.

Under the heading of directorate, a tribute was paid to Mr. A. J. Stonyer, clerk of works, for shouldering the responsibilities connected with extensive repairs to electrical and other equipment made during the year under review, and the difficulties encountered in combatting the summer floods. Mr. Edmund H. T. Chen, who served in the library as an assistant since 1932, has been promoted to be librarian. The total number of visits made to the library during the year was 5,526 including 2,744 by members of the staff and 2,782 by outside visitors.

Clinical Research

The principal clinical investigations of the year were undertaken by Dr. H. C. Hou on nutritional deficiency diseases, and the use of soy bean powder mixtures in the feeding of infants and young children. Attempts also were made with the help of Dr. H. P. Hsu to investigate clinically cases whose stool examinations showed infestation more particularly with helminth parasites. In the basal metabolism clinic, work was directed to the establishment of a Chinese normal, with the routine examination of all nurses working at the Lester Hospital and more recently by an examination of children from a refugee camp. Considerable laboratory investigations were made during the year.

The report contained a division of physiological sciences by Prof. B. E. Read, another division of pathological sciences by Dr. H. G. Earle, the latter embodying a report by Dr. H. Yu on bacteriology and immunology; a report by Dr. C. J. Wu on hemolytic streptococci. The work of the laboratory for tissue pathology was continued under Dr. L. S. Kau and its relations to the Lester Chinese Hospital has become more intimate with technical work conducted in the clinical unit. The work of the laboratories for parasitology under Dr. K. Wu, continued to be centred around the trematode infections with special emphasis on the experimental repetition of life histories and the maintenance of hosts and parasites under experimental conditions.

Laboratory, Scientific Work

"Having decided in 1932 to establish a Medical Research Institute in which teaching would be subsidiary to research and not designed for degrees or diplomas the organization of the Institute naturally fell into three divisions of Physiological, Pathological and Clinical sciences, the latter with special relations to the Lester Chinese Hospital," the report states. "Our relations with the Hospital have been more intimate than with any other institution and this is appropriate since it was undoubtedly Mr. Lester's interest in the Shanghai Road Hospital which led him to provide not only for the Hospital but also for a Medical Institute. The organization of clinical research has come relatively late in the development of the biological sciences and this is due to the difficulties inherent in the fact that the interests of the patient who becomes a subject for research and of the hospital organization surrounding him, must be safeguarded at all costs.

In the case of the Lester Chinese Hospital it was thought that these difficulties might be overcome if the Institute controlled one floor of the Hospital for research purposes, but the purposes of a mission hospital and of a research institute, both excellent in their way, are hardly compatible with use of the same nursing staff and hospital organization, with the result that some modification in the original plan has become necessary.

"The new arrangement, whereby the Institute makes itself responsible for all laboratory services leaving clinical co-operation to the good will of the hospital appears to be more economical for both parties. It is essential however that the results of laboratory research should be clinically tested and that the laboratory programme should be determined by clinical needs. This does not necessarily mean that all laboratory research must be *ad hoc* research. It is very desirable that it should be fundamentally biological but the ultimate purpose of medical research must be kept in view. However, in spite of these difficulties advances in our knowledge of clinical science have been made by members of the Clinical Unit. Dr. Platt was instrumental during his five years work in definitely adding to our knowledge of nutritional deficiency diseases more especially in regard to the diagnosis and successful treatment of acute beri-beri, a disease previously fatal in a large number of cases.

"On the surgical side, Dr. Gordon Thompson and Dr. Gray carried out a full programme of surgical work, contributing to the relief of a large number of patients with advances more particularly in the field of Urology. Two members of the present surgical staff of the Hospital were trained in the surgical department of the Clinical Unit and were given Holt travelling fellowships, from which they have now returned to take up senior positions on the Hospital staff.

Laboratory Divisions

"When one turns to the laboratory divisions of the Institute it will be seen that the work done has extended over a wide field which it is impossible to cover in this short review. The Division of Physiology has made a reputation for itself mainly in the field of nutrition. Very valuable spade work has been accomplished in the analysis of Chinese foods and in this connection Dr. Read's experience in the field of Chinese medicine has of course been invaluable. The discovery of vitamins and the importance of accessory food factors has led to the immediate application of this knowledge fo the study of Chinese diets and medicines and it is remarkable how many clinical signs and symptoms among Chinese patients can now be explained in terms of vitamin and mineral deficiency.

"The Division of Pathology has continued its activities in applied search in the field of Public Health. In parasitology snail borne diseases and in entomology mosquito borne diseases have occupied most of the time. In bacteriology important advances have been made in our knowledge of the water vibrios in relation to the incidence of cholera and in immunology, an important advance has been made in the serum treatment of typhoid fever, while the department of tissue pathology has conducted a diagnostic service to which specimens are sent from all over China.

"Last, but not least, should be mentioned the excellent work carried out by the Photographic Department in the dissemination of knowledge gained by research, by illustration of lectures, publications and in the accurate objective record of scientific observations.

"When one looks to the future it is obvious that the curtailment of staff, determined by the evacuation of 1937, has been a serious set-back to the progress of the Institute but with a small staff much can be done along academic lines which could not be done when outside claims were more insistent. It may be that through adversity we shall find our true position in the scheme of things and that with a new phase begun we can look forward to the future with some degree of optimism."

FUNERAL

Mr. Arnaldo Augusto das Caldas

In the presence of relatives, friends and members of the Portuguese Company, S.V.C., funeral service were held yesterday afternoon at the Bubbling Well Cemetery for the late Mr. Arnaldo Augusto das Caldas, with the Rev. Father L. F. McGreal, S. J. officiating. A Requiem Mass was celebrated by Father McGreal at the Church of Christ the King in the morning. The deceased is survived by one brother Henrique das Caldas, who was the chief mourner. The casket was draped with the Portuguese Flag upon which rested the cap, side-arms and Shanghai Volunteer Corps emergency medal, was carried to the grave by Q. M. Sgt. E. Marques, Sgts. A. Silva, E. Maher, Cpl. A. Britto and Privates C. Cruz and F. Britto. The Portuguese Company S.V.C. was represented by all of the officers and many members, who stood at attention as the casket was being lowered into the grave. Those sending donations to charity will be announced later. Among those sending floral offerings were:—

Kiki; Amalia and Joe; Joanita-Marie, Olga, Sally and Baby; Linda and Jimmy; The Officers and All Ranks of the Portuguese Company, S.V.C.; Harry King; Fred Madeira, Lily and the Kids; Mrs. Maria Marvarida Madeira and Mr. Francisco Regis Madeira; Maria Luiz Madeira d'Oliveira and Theodolino Gilberto d'Oliveira; Augusto Pereira; F. F. Pereira; Thelma and Winnie Pereira; Mr. and Mrs. I. J. Rozario; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. R. Souza; Mario Viti; and others.

Funeral arrangements were under the direction of the International Funeral Directors.

Charity Ball in Aid of Poor Jewish Youth

Encouraged by the success attained by the Charity Ball in aid of a home for the poor Jewish Youth on May 26 at the Masonic Hall, the Committee of "The Jewish Youth Fund" under the direction of Dr. M. Herbst, will present a Grand Concert at the Lyceum at 9 p.m. on June 10. The proceeds will go to the Home of Jewish Youths where they can obtain an education and enjoy sports. A selected number of instrumentalists and vocalists including Ada Lvoff, Lisa Robitchek, Gerhard Leopold, Michael Livshitz, Fritz Philippsborn and Otto Neufeld will participate in the concert.

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CANIDROME RESULTS

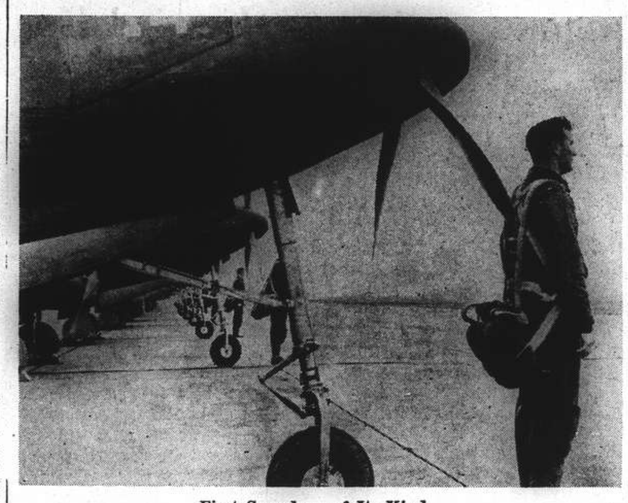
Saturday, May 31, 1941.

Race	Placed Dogs		$5.00 Win F'cast Pool	Course D/Events $2
1	4	3	207.50	
2	5	6	105.50	37.70
3	2	3	159.50	17.70
4	2	5	81.60	30.50
5	3	1	33.40	23.10
6	2	3	303.80	59.30
7	3	6	76.30	161.80
8	5	6	47.40	34.20
9	5	2	150.20	36.30
10	2	4	39.70	13.30
11	6	1	61.40	21.80
12	2	4	49.30	39.40

Yesterday Afternoon's Highest Dividends:—

$5 Win Forecast Race No. 6 dog No. 2-3 Div. 303.80.

$2 Course Double Events Races 6-7 dog No. 2-3 Div. $161.80.



First Squadron of Its Kind

A view of the first planes possessing tricycle landing gear to be commissioned in any air force in the world. The planes are the Bell Airocobras of the 39th Squadron of the U.S. Army Air Corps. This type of plane is being supplied to the British Royal Air Force, in large numbers.

Black Bourse at Work in France

Lisbon, May 30.

I asked a barman I knew in Paris if he could get me a Havana cigar. He just laughed. I insisted. Finally he said: "Well, I'll try, but it will cost you plently if I am able to find one at all."

He whispered instructions to a chasseur who disappeared for about 30 minutes. He came back with the cigar. The bill was Fr. 150 (about U.S. $3.50). You can still get almost anything in France if you are able to pay the price to the Black Bourse.

The Black Bourse has become a great business in France. Thousands of people make their livelihood at the illegal business of selling everything from money to soap and clothing at unofficial prices and without requiring tickets. A few big operators, mostly German, have made fortunes. But the vast majority of people engaged in this traffic are little people, waiters out of work, housewives and former clerks, who just make a living. They risk up to three years imprisonment if caught.

Black Bourse Operations

I found a restaurant I used to know on the left bank is now virtually a headquarters of small-time Black Bourse operators. There I found two waiters, a mannequin and a girl who used to work in a hat shop all making their living in this way. The former mannequin said:

"I have done better at this than I did in the shop before the war. I made Fr. 1,000 just this afternoon over an aperitif arranging a contact between a man who wanted a large quantity of yarn and a man who had it. It's getting more difficult now, though, because it is getting harder all the time to find things."

She said that the biggest operators on the Black Bourse were German civilians.

"They buy up everything and they don't care what they pay," she said. "I don't know what they are doing with it, but I think they are sending it into Germany. They buy clothing materials in any quantity: you can't get enough for them. It's easy working for them, because they furnish you with cars and you are never stopped and searched when you are in a German car.

Sells German Army Gasolene

She said gasolene was one of her steady sources of income. Gasolene rations are extremely low, usually not more than five to ten gallons a month except for important officials. But she said she is able to get any amount she wants from German army groups who peddle their army gas at 20 Fr. a litre (round U.S. $2 per gallon).

She wrote out a list of articles giving their normal prices as compared to current Black Bourse prices. They are (in large lots):

Soap Fr. 60 per kg. on the Black Bourse against 15 Fr. legal price, cooking oil, Fr. 80 a litre against 12; coffee, Fr. 60 per kg. against 16; eggs, Fr. 5 each against Fr. 1.75; beans, Fr. 15 per kg. against 6; chickens, Fr. 100 each against 35; rabbits, Fr. 80 each against 28; pernod, Fr. 80 per bottle, against 35, knitting wool, 217 per kg. against 90; woollen cloth, Fr. 400 per metre against 80; silk stockings Fr. 95 against 35; cigarettes Fr. 25 against 9; gasolene, Fr. 20 per litre against 8.

I asked her how she liked this work.

"Pouf. I don't like it, and I don't think old "Grandpa" down in Vichy would like it," she said "but one must live."

A LONDON hospital had been bombed and the staff were hard at work evacuating patients. The urgent need was that of transport for serious cases and the appearance of an ambulance was welcomed. It happened to be one of those ambulances given by American friends, and the announcement made by the woman driver was: "America is here."

N.E.I. Reaction to Invasion News Told in Radio Talk

THE unwavering loyalty of the population of the Netherlands India including Chinese, Arabs and Indians to Queen Wilhelmina was elaborately demonstrated in May last year when news received that the mother country had been ruthlessly invaded, declared Mr. A. J. Hughes in a radio address on Friday over station XCDN on the reaction in the Netherlands India to the invasion. Expressions of loyalty to the Queen by the entire population, he said, were spontaneous and Germans throughout the archipelago were rounded up, while seventeen out of eighteen German freighters who had sought sanctuary in the Dutch colony were immediately seized. The talk in part follows:

The reaction of the Colonial Government and people to this staggering but not unexpected blow was immediately evident though there was no sign of panic or bewilderment. Within an hour or so every German in Bandoeng was under detention including the Manager and two of the Staff of the hotel at which I was staying. Among those arrested were many well-known local business and professional men as well as many members of the notorious N.S.B. an organization comparatively small in numbers, the advocates of an utilitarian form of government and anathema to the vast majority of the people of Holland. The full name of the organization is the National Socialistische Beweging or National Socialist Movement.

Germans Rounded Up

By 7 p.m. on the same day over 700 had been rounded up at Batavia and in the remotest parts of the archipelago this was being done simultaneously. Incidently the Germans had already acquired an important economic foothold in Netherlands India and it is estimated that there were over 5,000 in the colony. The number had been augmented just before the outbreak of the European war by a large number of German refugees from British Malaya.

A Swiss medical acquaintance long in practice at Palambang, Sumatra, who was on a visit to Bandoeng told me that he had occasion to call Batavia by long-distance telephone. His name suggested a German to the operator. As he left the telephone booth he was under arrest. He was however quickly released on producing satisfactory proof of identity with apologies for the mistake and inconvenience occasioned.

I returned to Batavia the next day by motor car—a distance of a little over 200 kms. Incidentally this route is one of incomparable scenic beauty, the excellent bituminous surfaced road passing over, at 5,000 feet, the famous Poentjak Pass on both sides of which are hundreds of week-end bungalows of Batavia residents all within 1½ hours run by car from Batavia. On the way I was stopped many times by police cordons who allowed no one to pass without satisfactory proof of identification.

It was at Batavia that I found in immediate operation drastic measures to prevent the flight of capital especially in view of the sensational slump in the Chinese dollar exchange which then stood at nine cents to the guilder instead of a normal rate of about two dollars for one guilder. All facilities for the purchase of drafts were temporarily suspended. Those leaving the Colony with return fare paid were only allowed to have 500 guilders with them but those leaving permanently were allowed to take 1,000 guilders. No securities or valuables were permitted to be taken out of the Colony. An important consideration in adopting these measures was to effectually prevent the flight of any German capital and securities.

German Properties Taken Over

All German properties and investments were immediately taken over by the Government. The aggregate value of the various estates expropriated was estimated at between 40 to 50 million guilders. Buildings, equipment and huge cargoes on hand belonging to big German enterprises such as Bayer & Co., Carl Schlieper & Co. and others were estimated to have a value of as much or more again.

The most valuable as well as the most spectaculary of these expropriations of German assets was the seizure of 17 out of 18 German freighters which since the war between Great Britain and Germany had sought safety by remaining in the various harbours of Netherlands India where at that time they were taking on large and very valuable cargoes of rubber, tin and tropical plantation products for Germany. Only one of the 18 ships in Dutch colonial ports had time to carry out instructions to make a dash for Vladivostock or scuttle. Having occasion to visit Tandjong Priok—the port of Batavia I was fortunate in being able to obtain from a member of one of the boarding parties a first—hand description of how the seizure was effected. He said that boarding parties were organized and located at the nearest shore spot to the ships so secretly that the Germans were unaware of them. The three large freighters at Priok were boarded within 15 minutes of the news being received of the invasion of Holland. The crews were completely taken by surprise and quickly overpowered. Some were observed to be making a dash below obviously to scuttle the ship. They were immediately followed and overtaken before scuttling could be effected."

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PASSING SHOW NEWS AND NOTES

"East of the River"

John Garfield is the smartest player at the Cathay today.

At the Argentina

The management of the Argentina has a big surprise in store for patrons as from Thursday, at which time, weather permitting, the premises will be enlarged to a spacious garden and, shortly later, the roof garden. These innovations mean much for guests, inasmuch as the current floor show, with several surprises, are to be introduced with points of excellence. One must only wait for the official announcement, at which time the place will expand greatly.

Meanwhile the current floor show needs nothing in the nature of entertainment—Milla and the two Nicks can care for themselves, and Francesca, smartly costumed and with her colourful costumes remains her smart personality.

Singing Drummer

Tonight the singing drummer, Harry Taffet will join the Harry C. Fisher All-Star Swing Band at the Roxy Night Club, it is announced. Prior to coming to Shanghai Mr. Taffet was famous in the capitals of Europe, notably London, Vienna and Paris, as a musician and band leader and the Roxy management regards itself as fortunate in obtaining the services of a musician of such high calibre. The Fisher band will thus have two excellent singers, the other being Fred Fobau. The Roxy will remain open during all the summer months.

Current Films

GRAND and METROPOL.—"Western Union."—Beautiful technicolour highlights this thrilling adventure romance of the daring band of pioneers who first strung telegraph poles across the unconquered West. With Robert Young, Virginia Gilmore, Randolph Scott, Dean Jagger, John Carradine, Slim Summerville, Barton MacLane and a cast of many hundreds.

ROXY.—"Gone with the Wind."—What many have acclaimed as the best picture ever made—at least the longest—features Clark Gable, Vivien Leigh, Olivia de Havilland and Leslie Howard.

NANKING.—"The Invisible Woman."—The entertaining story of an eccentric scientist who invents a machine that renders human beings invisible and of the delirious happenings that follow when a lovely girl allows herself to be experimented upon. With Virginia Bruce, John Barrymore, John Howard, Charlie Ruggles and Oscar Homolka.

CATHAY.—"East of the River."—A moving drama of life on New York's East Side, built round a hard-hitting, soft-hearted old lady who runs a restaurant, her tough son who wants to live without working and a girl who gets tired of always "taking it on the lam." With John Garfield, Brenda Marshall, Marjorie Rambeau and George Tobias.

UPTOWN.—"Rebecca."—David O. Selznick who made "Gone with the Wind" now presents another box-office triumph based on the second biggest selling novel of our time. Starring Laurence Oliver and Joan Fontaine with George Sanders and Judith Anderson.

CAPITOL.—"Tin Pan Alley."—The year's most exciting musicale, stirring with romance and laughter, memories and melodies of the unbelievable street that turns out as if by clockwork all America's hit tunes. With Alice Faye, Betty Grable, Jack Oakie, John Payne and Allen Jenkins.

DOUMER.—"Jamaica Inn."—The double life of an arch fiend, who employs the scum of the society to exact tribute from human miseries but leads himself the existence of a respectable nobleman, portrayed by the incomparable Charles Laughton and directed by Alfred Hitchcock. Maureen O'Hara and Leslie Banks support.

GOLDEN GATE.—"The Man from Dakota."—Rollicking Wallace Beery, crazier and uglier, supported by John Howard, Dolores del Rio, Donald Meek and Robert Barratt in Civil War drama.

"Gone with the Wind"

Seeing Vivien Leigh at the Roxy Theatre today is recommended.

Films Coming

"The Lady Eve."—Preston Sturges' third big comedy hit in a row places a bashful explorer at the tender mercies of a confidence man and his beautiful girl accomplice whose motto is "get your man," even if you have to trip him up to do so. With Barbara Stanwyck, Henry Fonda, Charles Coborn, Eugene Pallette, Eric Blore. Coming to the **CATHAY**.

"The Mistake of Engineer Kochin."—The tragic mistake of an aeroplane designer, resulting in the loss of his beloved, a first-run Russian-dialogue film, with English slides. Coming on Thursday to the **DOUMER**.

"Cafe Hostess."—Rips the evil of secrecy from America's notorious clip joints and tell the exciting story of a sailor lad on shore leave who breaks up a vice ring and gets his girl. With Preston Foster, Ann Dvorak, Douglas Fowley, Wynne Gibson, Arthur Loft and Eddie Acuff. Coming to the **NANKING**.

"Florian." — A romantic drama of the fall of the Hapsburg dynasty in Austria following the World War, co-starring Robert Young, recently seen to advantage in "Northwest Passage," and Helen Gilbert, beautiful new film discovery. Others in the cast include Lee Bowman and Irina Baranova. Coming to the **ROXY**.

"Murder Over New York."—Scotland Yard invites Charlie Chan to assist in the solution of the case of the Stratosphere Bomber. Excitement mounts as daring criminals defy the famous Chinese sleuth and kill right under his nose. The denouement is as logical as it is thrilling. With Sidney Toler, Marjore Weaver, Robert Lowry, Ricardo Cortez, Donald MacBride, Melville Cooper, John Valerie, Kane Richmond and Sen Yung. Coming to the **GRAND**.

"Buck Privates."—Radio's two leading funny men in a mirth-packed, song-filled farce comedy, built around a training camp for Uncle Sam's new conscript army. With Bud Abbott, Lou Costello, Lee Bowman, Alan Curtis, Jane Frazee and Nat Pendleton. Coming to the **NANKING**.

"Nice Girl?"

Deanna Durbin soon will be starred on a local silver screen.

"Invisible Woman"

Virginia Bruce comes and leaves the Nanking Screen.

Talented Danseuse

Pleasing patrons of the Arizona Night Club is talented Ninotchka, solo dancer. The chief attraction, however, is Sandor Stern, king of the accordeon, and his versatile band. The Arizona remains open all night and has a comfortable cocktail bar with plenty of English-speaking hostesses.

To Dine and Dance

ARGENTINA.—Night club. George Roth and his orchestra.—Francesca—Nikitina and Svetlanoff. Nick.

ARIZONA.—Night club. Sandor Stern—Ninotchka.

BALALAIKA.—Ladies orchestra. Floor show. Dimoff—Lila Verni.

BOLERO.—Night club. Charlie Albert's orchestra.

CASANOVA.—Gloria Andico's orchestra.

CATHAY HOTEL LOUNGE.—Morning and afternoon tea and cocktails. Tea concerts.

CATHAY RESTAURANT.—8th floor.

COSMO CLUB. — Morris' orchestra. Dorothy Baker. Volsky's Follies.

D. D.'s NIGHT CLUB.—Russian and foreign style cuisine. Tino's orchestra.

FARREN'S. — Farren's music-makers. Sally, Manuela and the Galrae Sisters. —Kulpa Trio.

JESSFIELD.—Night club. Teddy and Ferry Guzza—also Havsky.

MAXIM.—Night club. Lazarus and his orchestra.

METROPOLE HOTEL.—Grill and dining rooms for business tiffins and other occasions.

PARAMOUNT. — Cabaret. Tony Diaz's swing orchestra.

PARK HOTEL.—Dancing nightly. Sunday and Thursday tea dances. Itkis' Orchestra. Aby and Emerico—Marryfield and Sanders.

ROXY.—Night club. Harry Fisher's swing band. Fobau and Harry Jaffet.

TOWER.—Night club. Tower orchestra. Mlle. Claudette. Nightly excepting Sunday.

"Western Union"

The westward expansion of the United States is depicted on the Grand and Metropol screens today in this fine Western.

Excellent New Film Plot Found

Alfred Hitchcock, who has directed many good pictures, including "Rebecca," says he now has a better story than "Rebecca." This one is about a wife who believes her husband is trying to kill her.

Francis Isles concludes his novel. "Before the Fact," on which this film is based, with the murder. But Hitchcock says murders are commonplace and, anyway, the censors insist that murderers be punished in kind and Hitchcock doesn't want to treat his leading man that way. Cary Grant is the hero.

"This is different," says Hitchcock. "In this, the wife (Joan Fontaine) only thinks her husband is trying to kill her. This is due to a chain of odd circumstances. She finds a letter telling him that he cannot borrow on an insurance policy, that he can collect only in the event of his wife's death. She becomes more suspicious when she hears him taking part in a conversation on ways to commit a perfect crime.

"Yet in spite of all this, she is so much in love with the bounder that she refuses to leave him. Strange character, what?

"It is a great psychological study and one of those infrequent stories which can be told subjectively—entirely through the distorted mind of the wife."

Change in Personnel

A change is to be made tonight in the personnel of the dance band at the Maxim Night Club, it is stated by Leader Eric Lazarus. Jani Ballan, drummer and entertainer, will be supplanted by Phil, who is regarded as one of the foremost drummers in th city and who has been playing at another Yu Yuen Road night club. The management of the Maxim stresses that patrons need not worry over comfort during the warm weather as the establishment has an ingenious movable roof which admits the fresh evening breeze. Twelve pleasing hostesses at the cocktail bar.

Shanghai's Ace Crooner

Tino is accepted as the smart songster in Shanghai—at D.D.'s.

Smart New Band

The management of D.D.'s announces that as from tonight that their new band will be the outstanding five-man band in port. Tino, the band-leader, with the exception of Teddy Tapia, will be the last remaining musician. Tino has gathered together Eric Porges, outstanding pianist from Hongkong, two smart musical men from Manila, namely Raisky and Marechek, who round out the volume and jazz.

Tino points out that his latest song, "Your Song and Mine," currently being played, and "I can't Forget You," his newest and most individual effort will be played tonight.

A floor show soon will be presented by D.D.'s.

Farren's Floor Show

When one considers that Manuela, star of Farren's floor show, had to come back on the ballroom floor no less than four times last week to repeat her "Tabu" number, first presented two weeks ago, it must be noted that her take-off of Dorothy Lamour has nothing to be desired. She is smart, splendidly costumed and in keeping with the motif. Her other numbers are smart. Closely supporting are the Kulpa Sisters, a trio in what people like. The girls are lovely and stand out. The Galrae Sisters are fine as they support the band in duets, while Sally sings with the band.

Floor Show Soon

Charles Albert will head the new dance band which goes to the Bolero Night Club tonight. It is stated that the personnel of the band will include some of the foremost musicians of the city. Albert, formerly of a French Concession night club, is a pianist of outstanding talent and has many times directed dance and concert bands. The Bolero management is also planning a smart floor show to open with the engagement of the new band.

CONTRACT

By Albert M. Morehead

(In the New York "Times")

The following hand was remarkable in many respects. The declarer threw away nearly 3,000 points on the play of one card. One of the defenders, who bid up to five-odd on his own hand, and then doubled a slam contract, did not take a trick; but his partner, East, who had not said a thing during the bidding, won five tricks and defeated the slam 1,100 points.

North: ♠ 7 5 3 ♡ 8 2 ◇ A J 9 7 5 4 ♣ 7 3

West: ♠ A K Q 9 8 ♡ J 7 4 2 ◇ 10 6 3 ♣ 8

East: ♠ J 10 6 ♡ Q 6 4 ◇ Q 2 ♣ Q J 10 9 6

South: ♠ — ♡ A K 10 9 5 3 ◇ K 8 ♣ A K 5 4 2

North-South were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
2 Hearts	2 Spades	3 Diamonds	Pass
3 Hearts	3 Spades	Pass	Pass
4 Hearts	4 Spades	Pass	Pass
5 Hearts	5 Spades	Pass	Pass
6 Hearts	Double	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West opened the king of spades, and South trumped it. South then played the ace and king of hearts, after which he led a low heart and let East win the queen. East returned the queen of clubs, and South won it with the ace.

South then played the king of diamonds, and led a low diamond toward the dummy. On this play West correctly false-carded with the ten of diamonds. If the ace of diamonds had been played, declarer would have had the rest of the tricks. But, after considerable thought, he finessed the jack. East took this trick with the diamond queen and still had to win three tricks in clubs. East, therefore, won a trick in hearts, a trick in diamonds, and three tricks in clubs, or five tricks in all.

South was down 1,100 points. With a correct guess in the diamond suit, he would have made a vulnerable small slam, doubled, and would have scored 360 for tricks, 750 for the slam, and 700 for the rubber.

Ducking to Victory

The defence against the game contract in the following deal involved a delicate question in timing and control, and the key play, by West, is one whose effect can only with difficulty be explained to the bridge student.

North: ♠ 9 7 6 3 ♡ A K Q 5 ◇ A K 9 3 ♣ 6

West: ♠ A J 2 ♡ 10 8 4 3 ◇ J 7 ♣ K J 7 3

East: ♠ 10 4 ♡ 9 2 ◇ Q 10 8 6 5 ♣ A 10 9 4

South: ♠ K Q 8 5 ♡ J 7 6 ◇ 4 2 ♣ Q 8 5 2

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
Pass	Pass	1 Heart	Pass
1 Spade	Pass	3 Diamonds	Pass
3 Hearts	Pass	3 Spades	Pass
3 No trump	Pass	4 Spades	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West opened the three of clubs, and East took it with the ace and returned the club ten. South played low, and dummy trumped with the three of spades. Now the six of spades was led from dummy and East played the four.

At this point, South gave the hand the best coffee-house play. He thought a while, and then played the spade king.

If West had taken this trick, the contract could have been made. South could have drawn one more round of trumps, and then, leaving the high spade at large, could have run off ten tricks and made the game.

When West refused to take the spade ace, South could no longer make his contract. If he led another spade, West could win two tricks immediately by taking the trumps out of dummy and then cashing the club king for the setting trick. If South abandoned the spade suit, and went about running his other tricks, the three remaining trumps in the defenders' hands would win separately and, added to the club ace, would defeat the contract.

Test Questions

In the following bidding,

South	West	North	East
1 Heart	1 Spade	2 No trump	Pass
3 No trump	Pass	4 Hearts	

what should East do, holding

♠ J 8 7 6 3 ♡ 8 7 4 ◇ A 6 5 2 ♣ 3

(a) If neither side is vulnerable?
(b) If North-South are vulnerable, East-West not vulnerable?
(c) If East-West are vulnerable, North-South not vulnerable?
(d) If both sides are vulnerable?

Answers

In all four cases East should bid four spades. In case (c) he could properly have raised to three spades over North's two no-trump bid. North must hold great length in hearts but little in spades, and has bid two no trump to discourage further spade bidding by East-West. If West has a weak, non-vulnerable overcall, four hearts probably cannot be defeated and four spades will offer a cheap sacrifice. If West has a strong, vulnerable overcall, four spades should be made.

Vocalists at Farren's

The Galrae Sisters do a fine turn nightly at this rendezvous.

Defeatism Must Be Overcome if World Struggle Is to Be Won

LAST week this column was as a forum for Allies and friends to expound their views for co-operation, now and in future, with Great Britain. Great Britain, backed by the vast resources of the United States, in her fight for the restoration of freedom and justice, should be given the unrestricted confidence, the spiritual support and fullhearted co-operation of the free world's intelligentsia. While the British Empire is carrying the full weight of the battle, they should make a creative contribution towards the vizualization and formulation of the new democratic order which is bound to come in order to protect the future from a repetition of what is actually happening.

Today a second article appears from this free group who, without any official calling, have set themselves the task of assisting the "second front" in this war by combating with all the intellectual weapons at their disposal defeatism, cowardice and neutrality, which might endanger the first front of those who give their lives in the armed battle for democracy against enslavement.

This group of allies and friends consists of men and women of different nationalities, including a number of experienced journalists, scholars and politicians, in England, Canada, South Africa, the United States, the Far East and elsewhere several of whom belong to countries now under German occupation. Each of them writes and publishes articles in the place where he resides. These publications are then at once distributed amongst the other members of the group who live elsewhere and in this way their circulation all over the world is assured. Readers may therefore look forward to some very interesting and illuminating material for serious thought from which active collaboration from their ranks may result to further common efforts.

TWO CONTRASTING IDEOLOGIES

By Diplomaticus

A war, like all vital events on earth, is a struggle of material as well as spiritual powers, for what both sides consider the ideal of their conviction. Nazidom has created the most complicated war machine in history to fight for the glorification of the Germanic race, and their hegemony over all non-Germanic nations and peoples who, for the sole reason of their being non-Germanic, are considered inferior and subject to submission and slavery under the *Herrenvolk* who claim their territories as a *Lebensraum* for the successful breeding of more *Herren*.

That seems a mouthful, indeed, as a programme, but it is up to those who like the idea to see to its realization. To this, however, we oppose the more moderate conviction, that all human beings have equal rights under the guidance of law and religion and that these well-balanced individual rights in well-ordered nations are the sole condition for progress, prosperity and ever-improving culture. We know that aggressive "Hitleritis," as we might call the German disease of feverish rage for power, is still superior in material output.

But ours is the unshakeable deep-rooted conviction that the spiritual weapons of decency and justice are on our side and that this spirit after all will decide the final outcome of the war and the resurrection of freedom and progress. We have experienced this wonderful spirit among our fighting men and among the equally heroic population of England, who stubbornly bear German bombing and destruction with calm and courage.

This spirit will extinguish raving Hitlerdom in due course as the raging waves break on towering rocks. The stormy sea might thrust its attacks again and again towards them, it might even submerge them for a time, but we know that the sun will break through, that the angry sea will calm down and the rocks will emerge untouched and unaltered to dominate the coast.

Those Who Fight and Believe

But nothing in life can be absolute or definite. We cannot close our eyes before what is the reverse of the spirit of our war. There are those who fight and believe, and there are those who fear and compromise. And while our brothers fight the enemy with fire and sword, we behind them have to become soldiers in the equally important fight against defeatism and defeatists. What is defeatism? It is a natural manifestation of mental laziness and of a negative mind. It is the inertia of those who, living in relative ease and safety, seek first and foremost to preserve their own security. The striking feature of defeatism is that it breeds best at safe distances from the danger zones. It is this very question of security which makes defeatists subtle through self-interest.

Specimens of Defeatism

We should take the trouble to investigate the different forms of defeatism in order to recognize and fight them in time. There, for instance, is the man whom we might call the "neutral" defeatist. He will not necessarily oppose the national effort, he may even be won over to the general enthusiasm for heroism and abnegation of others. But he will advise caution, he will certainly refrain from absolutely and unreservedly embracing a cause, for fear of the ultimate outcome of the war.

"For," he argues, "we might after all have to come to some sort of arrangement with the enemy, and we should therefore be careful with certain actions and spare certain of his feelings ......" Beware of the dignified pose of the neutral defeatist! He has already half made up his mind to accept enslavement and most probably he deserves nothing better. He is nothing but an unconscious Fifth Columnist, who has not even brains enough to let himself be paid for his services by the Gestapo but havers and wavers as one falling between two stools.

But there are further categories of defeatists. Politically speaking, the most common types of defeatists are those who think that there is already enough trouble and who refuse to look any new danger in the face. It was against those that Demosthenes hurled his Philippica, assailing those Athenians who, while agreeing that Philip of Macedonia was dangerous, insisted on fooling themselves that they were not the ones who would be victimized.

Two and one half millennia later we have known thousands and hundreds of thousands who were consciously watching the potential danger of a man called Hitler, but refused to even consider the possibility that this danger might affect themselves. We have known them and we still know them, those who pave the way for Hitler's piecemeal strangulations. They are the defeatists of "ostrichism," as Douglas Read so wittily and aptly calls it.

Another Defeatist Type

Another type of defeatist embraces those who restrict their outlook on life to their own domestic circle, and systematically refuse to look beyond their own daily interests. Who has not met the little lady who cares nothing about politics because she has never taken any interest in the dreadful fights and arguments of men who steer the whole world into a mess for sheer personal ambition? Or the man who proclaims that peace, any kind of peace—but what he means is his personal comfort and his business interests—is better than the continuation of the war? Or again those petty alarmists, who are continually depressed about the news of the day and revel in spreading rumours? Another kind is the business man or woman who "can't afford" to lose any chance of making money, even if this involves going the length of trading with the enemy. The only thing to do with these and similar defeatists is to run away from them as fast as one can, because they are worse than paid spies.

Rampant Throughout History

Defeatism appears in the Book of History on the pages written with blood and tears. But it is by no means confined to wartime. It is always present. All those who in normal times sneer at enthusiasm or any expression of true feelings or idealism through mere unwillingness to make the mental effort of going out of their way, are defeatists. So, equally, are those who from the very outset try to kill every new constructive endeavour by enumerating every conceivable "insurmountable" difficulty and who do not understand that human greatness lies in making the seemingly impossible possible.

In times of peace these persons who are scattered throughout all classes and professions, act merely as insulators retarding the creative social current; they form the mass of inertia which forces others to ever-increasing efforts. In this capacity they are even necessary and normal since they act as brakes to too rapid changes of the existing order. For this reason lower officials are generally recruited from their ranks in normal times and countries, because of their restraining influence.

Irresistible Wave of Action

In wartime, however, these otherwise steadying elements become dangerous. At a time when all energies must be swept forward in one irresistible wave of unanimous action, inertia becomes an obstacle which may slow up or even dam the tide. At a time when absolute unity is needed, defeatism forms the gap that may constitute a dangerous cleavage between the two categories of a population at war—the combatants and the non-combatants.

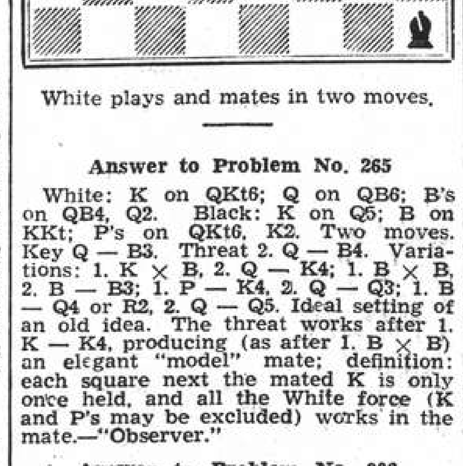
Therefore, the rôle which defeatism plays at this very moment, should not be underrated. It conceals a lack of inner strength, of faith and courage and makes defeatism rank with all the enemy "isms" from Naziism, Fascism to Communism, and the like. The confidence of all who fight and toil, of those who carry the burden of foreign occupation, is a sacred trust. Their firm belief in the cause of right, their conviction that spiritual weapons will in the end prevail over the rule of might may not for one moment be exposed to the undermining influence of defeatists in any form.

The last war witnessed drastic action against representatives of defeatism. This war has been more lenient towards them, too lenient indeed, in proportion to their negative importance. It is imperative once more to take up the fighting against everybody and everything that endeavours to weaken our fighting spirit and our sound belief in the final victory of freedom and right. There are no civilians in this war. Watch out, soldier of our cause, each and every one of us is on duty.

CHESS

PROBLEM No. 266

By N. Bonavià-Hunt



White plays and mates in two moves.

Answer to Problem No. 265

White: K on QKt6; Q on QB6; B's on QB4, Q2. Black: K on Q5; B on KKt; P's on QKt6, K2. Two moves. Key Q — B3. Threat 2. Q — B4. Variations: 1. K × B, 2. Q — K4; 1. B × B, 2. B — B3; 1. P — K4, 2. Q — Q3; 1. B — Q4 or R2, 2. Q — Q5. Ideal setting of an old idea. The threat works after 1. K — K4, producing (as after 1. B × B) an elegant "model" mate; definition: each square next the mated K is only once held, and all the White force (K and P's may be excluded) works in the mate.—"Observer."

Answer to Problem No. 006

Key: K — R6.

The following submitted correct solutions to Probs. No. 265 and No. 006. E.A.P.

Answers to Correspondence. Probs. No. 265 and No. 006. I.C.S. Just Problems. B × B is defeated by K — Q6. Q — Kt5ch is defeated by K × B.

END GAME No. 11

By F. Schwers

White to play, what result?

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starring
CLARK GABLE
LESLIE HOWARD—OLIVIA de HAVILLAND
and presenting
VIVIEN LEIGH
A Selznick International Picture
A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER Release
ALL SEATS RESERVED
Prices: $2.50, $3.80, $4.80 and $6.60 (incl. tax)
DAILY TWO SHOWS at 2.30 and 8 p.m.
Picture will be shown at Advanced Prices Only
Booking at the Theatre and at Moutrie's.

IN PARENTHESIS

Saving Something

SUITOR: "Have you told your father that I write songs?"

Daughter: "Not yet, dear. I've told him about your other bad faults, but I couldn't tell him everything at once."

* * *

Daughter's Job

MOTHER: "Yes, my girl's on munitions now. She makes the nut that screws on the bolt that holds the plate that covers the recess that contains the thingummy that works the gadget that tells the pilot where he is in the dark."

* * *

Election Results

AN American was defeated ignominiously when he ran for the office of sheriff. He got 55 votes out of a total of 3,500, and the next day he walked down Main Street with two guns hanging from his belt.

"You were not elected and you have no right to carry guns," fellow citizens told him.

"Listen, folks," he replied, "a man with no more friends than I've got in this county needs to carry guns."

* * *

Canny

THE battle for Benghasi was in full swing. The colonel of a Scots regiment was jealous of the large number of prisoners the Australians were taking, so he called his men together and offered 2s. 6d. per hundred prisoners brought in.

The next day a Scotsman marched in with 800 Italians, the officer paid him £1, at the same time asking how he had managed to get so many single-handed. The Scot replied.

"I bought them from the Australians at a bob a hundred."

* * *

Ideal Job

HE had managed to get a job as collector for a gas company.

"Take this master key and go round and empty all the coin boxes; get all the pennies and shillings," said the manager.

He was gone for three weeks. Then he walked into the office and announced: "Can I have another key? I've lost t'other one."

"Certainly," replied the manager. "But where have you been all this time? The cashier has stopped late every Friday night expecting you to come for your wages."

"What!" exclaimed the man, beaming, "do I get wages as well?"

* * *

English Shelter Conversation

"My husband says Hitler's next move will be to get the Italians in on our side."

"Margaret's father spent a whole evening going round the restaurants jeering at Italian waiters."

"Brenda's feeling sorry for Mussolini already."

"Brenda always liked him for some reason or other."

"Perhaps it's because he's little and silly like her silly little dogs."

"The moment Pamela says Hitler's short of petrol we get a raid warning."

"When the Italians are such first-class waiters, why do they try to be second-class sailors?"

"Darling they don't rate for the third class."

"My husband says the only Italians who know anything about the water are the gondoliers in Venice."

"I wonder what an English mob would do with Mussolini?"

"Give him a cigarette and a cup of tea, I expect."

"The terrible thing about fire-watching is that you have to talk to bores the whole night through."

"If you had to love your most hateful enemies, who would you choose, Himmler or Goering?"

"It all depends, darling, whether you prefer rats or burping baboons."

"I suppose after the war we shall let Hitler go and chop wood somewhere, like the ex-Kaiser?"

"Oh, no, we shan't. The ex-Kaiser's royalty and Hitler was a house painter."

"What's he going to do then? Paint houses?"

"There'll be plenty to paint."

"As he's of such low origin we might even hang him."

"I still think he'd be a great attraction at the Zoo."—By a British Columnist.

* * *

Foot-and-Mouth Disease

"The world admires the Führer. We, however, are privileged to be allowed to love him." From Truthful Joe Goebbels's address to his dupes.

We love little Adolf, our love is so warm.
That nothing could cramp its affectionate form.
We like being badgered and bullied and blue.
Restricted in rations and frozen half-through;
We love being bombed at our bases in France.
We like being led an indefinite dance,
Pushed into the Balkans or drafted to Spain.
And then rushed off northwards to Norway again.
Each boon at our heartstrings more powerfully tugs.
For we are a race of superlative mugs.
And we swoon with delight as the Führer still plants.
His adorable foot in the seat of our pants.
We love him, we love him—let all the world know
We worship our Führer whose prophet is Joe!

How sad are the races which may not aspire
To love little Adolf, but only admire!
As they see our thin chances more hopelessly wrecked
Their souls are fulfilled with the deepest respect.
Lo! do we not notice increasing each day
The fond admiration of far U.S.A.?
And Arabs and other non-Aryan kinds
Are longing to feel at their grateful behinds
The foot of the Führer, dispensing that grace
Which Germany boasts as the pride of her race.

Yet (whisper it gently) how nice it might seem
If Joe would go slow on his worshipful theme,
For the more he develops that dope and design,
The more we resemble an up-to-date line
In totalitarian Gadarene swine—
Catastrophe's cattle exposed to the test
Of a wholly unparalleled foot-and-mouth pest.
For, frankly, at times one is baffled to know
Which means the more certain dispenser of woe—
The toe of the Führer or tongue of Old Joe.

—Exchange.

Gradual Disappearance of Peiping Legation Guards

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Peiping, May 24.

THE departure of about seventy all ranks of the United States Marines of the Embassy Guard, who were due for seasonal reliefs, although an ordinary annual event, has caused a certain amount of talk this year. The actual figures have not been released for publication by the Guard authorities, and so the Japanese press has been able to make quite a dramatic story out of this year's transfer. With much gusto they have been assuring their readers, week after week, that the American Embassy guard was being withdrawn.

This, needless to say, is an exaggeration, though there is a grain of truth in it, in so far as the number of men in replacement, confined to the technical services, is very much smaller than the number who have left. The strength of the United States Embassy Guard in recent years has been somewhere round 200, so that the actual reduction in their numbers is quite considerable. One important section of the guard, the Marines' Band is gone for good; it is not being replaced.

The Legation guards, one of the notable features of Peiping after the Boxer days, are certainly disappearing fast. Previous to the last World War there were about eight nations, each of which had its Legation Guard, and the total must have been well over 2,000. The British guard left at the end of last year. Now, all that are left are some 150 U.S. Marines, about 70 Italian Marines, who cannot get back home, and about 80 in the French Guard. I have not included the Japanese troops here, seeing that, under the conditions that have been ruling in North China since July 1937, they can scarcely be called an Embassy Guard.

Support for Iraqi Rebels

Reverberations of the events in Iraq have spread to Peiping. This week the Chinese Mohammedan Association held a special meeting—entirely spontaneously, of course—in support of the rebel movement in Iraq. It is a pretty certain bet that the vast majority of those who attended the meeting had not the foggiest notion what or where Iraq was. If 1 per cent. of the Chinese here has ever heard of Iraq before, I should be vastly surprised. An example of what the Peiping Mohammedans knew about the Iraqi affair is provided by the following sentence in the resolution adopted by the meeting: "As the Emperor of Iraq, with a view to protecting Mohammedanism, is waging war against the British ." Whereas, of course the "emperor" of Iraq has been driven into exile by the rebels and is very much on our side.

Among the more important persons present were members of the Japanese Embassy, and Italian and German representatives.

As long as Britain is allowed to oppress the Moslem countries, the Mohammedan race will never be restored to power. Fortunately, your nation has awakened and, in trying to revive the spirit of Islam, is now fighting to drive out the wicked British. The Chinese Mohammedan Association, representing 50,000,000 Mohammedans, has sworn to support your movement.

Exaggerated Figures

The claim of the Chinese Mohammedan Association of Peiping to represent the 50,000,000 Chinese Mohammedans—a greatly exaggerated figure, by the way—would seem to be a rather bold one. From what I have heard, I doubt whether the Association even represents the scarcely 50,000 Mohammedans here itself. A few million more or less, however, really do not much matter, seeing that the promised help was entirely of a platonic nature. Nor is that to be wondered at in view of the fact that the Mohammedan butchers here are having a pretty thin time these days owing to the high prices of meat, except pig, of course.

Peiping has also been enjoying the presence in its midst of another notorious anti-British agitator, the egregious Mahenra Pratab, who conducted a virulent campaign against us during the last world war. Mr. Pratab, who arrived here from Nanking on May 16, was living for many years in Japan, presumably as a pensioner, or better, as a kind of tame tiger to be let loose, as occasion demands. Mr. Pratab has been giving the youth of this city the vast benefit of the results of his philosophical cogitations, and has been giving a round of lectures to little boys and girls of the Peiping middle schools.

Though old age—he must be well over sixty—seems to have mellowed him somewhat, as he was not half as virulent, as he used to be, it does not seem to have assisted him in any way to clear or logical thinking. For after dilating at great length on the enormous benefits to be derived from the Japanese policy of the "new order in the co-prosperity sphere of greater East Asia—he could in common gratitude scarcely have said less—he goes on to describe in detail his grandiose scheme of a world federation, in which all the nations of the whole world are to have one common army and one common flag. As he was wise enough, however, to omit carefully any description of the colour or design of said common flag, he doubtless left both his Chinese and Japanese hearers perfectly satisfied and convinced.

Secret Negotiations

There have been steady rumours in recent weeks that secret negotiations are taking place between the Communists in north China and the Japanese North China Army authorities. No confirmation of these rumours can be obtained. But, whether they are accurate or not, the external signs that one is able to perceive, in the attitude of both parties, warrant at least a suspicion that, where there is smoke there is fire. The complaints issuing forth from Chungking about the failure of the Communist forces in north China to give the slightest help to the hardly pressed Central Government armies in south Shansi, would appear to have considerable justification. For the last two months or more the Communist forces in north China, never very active, have been completely quiescent. Not a train has been wrecked, not a single Japanese post attacked.

Anti-Comintern Committee

On the other side, the Japanese have, as I ventured to predict some weeks ago, started to clamp down on the anti-Communist campaign. A so-called North China Anti-Comintern Commission, with headquarters here under the direct control of the North China Political Council, and with branches in all the larger cities of north China, was scheduled to be set up in March of this year. Later, the opening was postponed to April. Later still, Maj.-Gen. Shiozawa, the acting head of the China Affairs Board, announced that the commission would start in the beginning of May. But up to date nothing more has been heard about the Anti-Comintern Commission, and the delay is not unnaturally ascribed to the Stalin-Matsuoka kiss on the Moscow station platform. After that, the strangest things are possible, even negotiations between Chinese Communists and Japanese militarists.

For the first time in sixteen years in the motion picture business Robert Benchley has the lead in a full-length production—Walt Disney's "The Reluctant Dragon," released by RKO Radio Pictures.

French Industries Must Aid Nazis

BY KENNETH DOWNS, I.N.S. CORRESPONDENT

Lisbon, May 30.

About 90 per cent. of French industry is working today on German order, according to both French and foreign economic experts in France. Thus, Franco-German "collaboration", in every important practical sense except the military, is in full swing and has been for months despite the windy discussions at Vichy which have tended to give the outside world the impression collaboration was something yet to be determined.

Industrial collaboration with Germany started immediately after the signing of the Armistice last June. The opinion was universal in France at that time that the defeat of Britain and the end of the war was but a few weeks off. Industrialists, almost without exception, hurried to climb on Germany's new European bandwagon.

Huge Contracts with Germans

By October 1, French industries had contracted for the manufacture of Fr. 2,700,000,000 worth of war materials for Germany. These included Fr. 600,000,000 worth of aluminum by the Aluminum Company of France (near Marseilles): Fr. 240,000,000 for optical instruments by the Lavollois Company, Fr. 983,000,000 for locomotives, Fr. 75,000,000 for barges, Fr. 8,000,000 for Morane planes.

Those figures were just up to October 1, 1940. Since then they have been enormously surpassed. The list of industries letting contracts which made up the Fr. 2,700,000,000 figure did not include the big automobile, rubber and steel industries which are now working on German order.

The material for which these contracts entered was, of course, far exceeded in value by equipment and goods which were requisitioned and sequestered. For example 450 boats were seized outright, thousands of automobiles and trucks, rolling stock, and vast supplies of grain, gas and oil. Total value ran into milliards of francs.

Must Collaborate or Close

Many of the industrialists who rushed in to work for Germany last summer, thinking a British defeat near, are not so sure of German victory now and do not enjoy their position. However, they have little choice but to go ahead. They are dependent on Germany for raw materials and they must collaborate or close.

I heard of only one instance in which a big industrialist refused to work for Germany. He was tough, lion-hearted Prince Poniatowski of the famed French-Polish family, managing director of Hispano-Suiza Co., makers of luxury cars and aeroplane motors. He was arrested and taken to Germany when persuasion failed. His workers rallied to him and blew up the great underground motor works which he had built for wartime production of plane motors. The Germans stripped part of the factory of its machine tools, taking them to Germany, and forced what was left of the plant to go to work.

It is easy to see the extent to which Germany monopolizes the output of French industry at this time if you try to buy a new automobile or a new tyre. It is almost impossible to buy a new car although the Renault, Matford and other factories are hard at work. It is about a four-day job to buy a tyre—if you can do it at all. You must go to the prefect of your department and prove your absolute need of a tyre and obtain a special requisition before you can make the purchase.

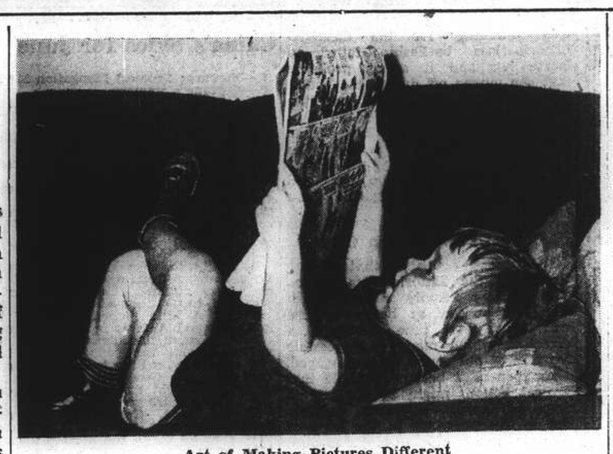
Recently the big Potez plane factory at Amiens, badly damaged during the battle of France, went into operation, its output going to the Luftwaffe.

American Capital Involved

French subsidiaries of American companies are in the same boat with other French industries: They must collaborate or shut down. These include the Matford company (French Ford) and the Goodrich Tire Co. The Goodrich Company had piled up enormous stocks of rubber before the war started. Most of it fell into German hands. There is no legal recourse to Washington because these subsidiaries were organized as French firms.

Industrialists in France are divided today on the question of collaboration. Those who feel Germany will win the war feel there is no choice but to go along under the new order. But those who think Germany is not going to win—and there are an increasing number of these—are considerably distressed at having to work for Germany now.

There is continual sabotage but not on an important scale. Workers caught committing acts of sabotage are shot. Those suspected of sabotage are bundled off to concentration camps. Best estimates place the number of Frenchmen in concentration camps at between 15,000 and 20,000. A good percentage of these are workmen considered not "safe."



Art of Making Pictures Different

Manchoukuo Men Arrive in Shansi

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

(Delayed in transit)

Somewhere in Shensi, May 10.

Until the Soviet-Japanese Pact the condition of the war in Shansi was stagnant and no events of importance were noticed in North West China, occupied or unoccupied. Recently, however with the reinforcing by units from Manchoukuo, fighting in Southwest Shansi has intensified. An important move is the decision to re-open the Yuncheng airfield, for Shensi has been raid-free for eight months. The result is seen in widespread recent raids, catching the towns of Tali, Chaoi, Hsienyang and Sian unaware.

The railway stations of Sian and Hsienyang were hit with some damage, as was the bridge over the Ching River, thereby disrupting rail traffic between Sanyuan and Sian.

For some time the Japanese have refused to allow foreigners to cross into free China. Quite a number waited in Kweiteh and Kaifeng, but their goods and belongings were damaged by the soldiery. One missionary made a dash for it and got over the river to Chengchow, but his action made it awkward for the others, some of whom were put into prison. Japanese have been clearing all missionaries out of Shansi. A party of Norwegians, men, women and children, crossed to Yulin in Shensi after incredible persecution and hardships; most of them are ill.

Late Frost Damage

Not so much stuff is smuggled over these days, and the prices of everything have risen again. A late frost did a lot of damage to the wheat and fruit in some districts, so that the price of wheat is now $110 a *dan*. But a coolie earns at least $4 a day. The people most hit are the official and teaching classes. There is still a shortage of small change; plenty of $50 and $100 notes but this is improving.

The political situation is still obscure, a double game is being played, the main object being appeasement, while the attitude of the Soviet *vis-a-vis* Japan does not help to clarify anything. At the same time the blockading of the Chinese Soviet, while adroitly avoiding major clashes, is a very real thing. Forts and watch-towers have been extended into Kansu, separating the Soviets from Kuomintang territory. Sometimes the people are reported to pull down at night what has been built during the day. Censorship is rigid and Red comrades are not allowed to correspond with their relatives. Chinese fapi is discounted 30 per cent. in Yenan—$70 Chinese Soviet currency for $1 fapi.

Gen. Yen Hsi-Shan Acts As Buffer

Gen. Yen Hsi-shan still keeps one foot in Shansi for the Central Government and acts as buffer to the Reds or foil for the Central Government. The Reds would appear to have lost all power of propaganda in central areas, no one dares read their newspaper. I see it and it contains very little subversive material. They do not seem to have any anti-religious policy, as evinced by the recent building of a mosque in Yenan. Christian churches still exist in the territory though they are not allowed to expand.

Shensi is not making the strides in opium suppression and education that Szechuan is but railway communications continue to spread using materials of 30 years ago, brought from the old Ping-Han. The line to the north of Shensi is nearly finished. Also the irrigation systems built by the Famine Relief Commissions are in full working order and are being extended. Land that was bought for $2 is now worth $500 to $1,000.

100,000 Japanese in Shansi

The Japanese have brought about 100,000 men down to southwest Shansi, daily shelling is taking place at Tungkuan (pass into Shensi) and daily bombing of communications to impede Chinese reinforcements. There has been a tightening up of precautions in Shensi. It is to be hoped that the venal small officials and smaller military officers will pull in their horns and work together for the good of China instead of the family. China still needs education and justice for the ordinary man and equality of class when conscripting men.

Snapshot Guild

Everybody has his preferences—in pictures, in reading matter, in victuals, and other things. Abraham Lincoln summed it up neatly when he said, "You will like this story, if this is the kind of story you like."

Despite differences of taste, however, most people agree on one point. They feel that something individual—something a little bit out of the ordinary—is better. It is the "different" treatment—the "individual touch"—that counts.

That's specially true in snapshots. A clever idea—a different pose—a little individuality in the lighting or arrangement—these give you pictures that make people sit up and take notice. And they're more interesting to you, too—they give you more satisfaction.

Consider one concrete case—snapshots of children. You know that most of them are "too much alike." As a rule, they tell no story—the child simply stands or sits and locks at the camera. Yet every child has a personality of its own. He—or she—has personal mannerisms, and personal activities. These are picture material, and will lend that necessary touch of truth and individuality to your pictures.

Trouble? None at all. Shots of Junior curled up on the couch in some absurd pose while he reads the Sunday comics, shots of your little girl lecturing her doll on proper behaviour shots of them both trying to teach the puppy to do tricks—these are just as easy to get as the old, routine shots. Easier, sometimes because children are natural actors, and take readily to an idea if it seems like play.

And this is just one field. The same rule applies to all other snapshots. Seek the individual touch—the "different" flavour—and you'll build an album that is much more interesting.

Boat Wrecked on Willow River

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kwangsi, May 3.

There was a boat wreck on the Willow River yesterday morning. The "Noah's Ark," Minpo, by a launch which plies the river from Kwaiping to Shehlung, had reached a spot a few miles north of the city of Mosun when it struck a submerged boulder and sank in an hour's time. As soon as the shock was felt and the passengers became aware of what had happened, there was a mild panic. This was kept under control by the energetic efforts of the sturdy boatmen to beach the craft before it was completely submerged; this was successfully accomplished. No loss of life occurred, but a valuable cargo of piece goods and other commodities suffered considerably by being soaked with water.

Scramble for Shore

As soon as the boat settled on the bottom, the frightened passengers scrambled ashore, rescuing as much of their water-soaked baggage as possible and spreading it out on the river bank to dry, while soldiers, who formed part of the passengers, stood on guard until the launch went, to the market of Stone Dragon where empty barges were secured which took both passengers and cargo to the same market, where other means of transportation was found for the remainder of the journey.

Watercraft Increased in Numbers

For the past twenty years motor boats of various designs have been plying Kwangsi's inland waterways carrying passengers and cargo. This class of watercraft has increased in numbers with the years until two years ago there were nearly 200 of these boats operating throughout the province. These motor boats use as fuel kerosene or crude oil. With the capture, however, of Canton by the Japanese in the autumn of 1938, the West River—the main route over which these motor fuels has been imported—was closed to traffic. For a time supplies were sent inland over other routes, but these routes closed one by one until importation became impossible. Accumulated stocks in the interior were gradually exhausted, and then the motor boats, one by one, ceased running and tied up at various cities along interior rivers, while steamless passenger-boats, locally known as "Noah's Arks," towed by launches took their places.

Wood-Burning Launches

After being anchored for nearly two years, the motor boats are now being requisitioned; they are being used as passenger junks, towed by wood-burning launches. When ascending rapids where the current is swift and the launch's power is insufficient to make the run, the launch starts its engine and helps until less swift water is reached, when again its engine ceases to throb and the launch assumes full responsibility. This novel method is providing more watercraft for the river runs and is greatly assisting in transportation in the interior province of Kwangsi.

Attempt to Hold Up Express Train

May 10.

A few days ago there was a bold attempt to hold up the night express on its run from Kweilin of Liuchow. This is a section of the Siang-Kwei railway. The line has but recently been completed and the road bed being new, in the interests of safety, the trains run rather slowly along many parts of the line.

In the central part of the journey from Kweilin to Liuchow the line runs through a mountainous area which in days gone by was the stamping ground for robber bands and locally known as the bad lands of this section of the province. It was nearing midnight. The express train had passed by the market town of Ngailin at the eastern side of the mountains, had puffed through the tunnel of Billowy Stockade and was slowly winding its tortuous way through the foot hills nearing Hwangmien when suddenly the stillness of the night was broken by the sharp crack of rifles as bullets from robber weapons crashed through the windows of the slowly moving train. Mingled with the sound of broken glass were the frantic yells of the frightened pasengers in the densely crowded third-class coaches.

In the darkness the robbers could not be seen and they evidently did not expect any resistance and judged they could board the slowlymoving train without serious difficulty. They had counted amiss. A small company of armed soldiers were travelling in the second-class coach and these returned the fire and gradually the train pulled out of the danger zone and reached Hwangmien where the attempted robbery was reported and precautions taken against a further attack.

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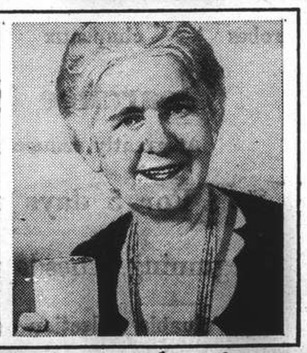

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NEW HATS
FOR A
NEW MONTH
20 charming new Hats will be on display to-morrow morning in our Millinery Section, and here's three of the new Models

Exquisite
is, in our opinion, the right word to describe this new model Summer Hat carried out in White Baku Straw, trimmed Summer Flowers and Silk Veiling.

And Here
are two charming Hats.

The top one is tailored from fine quality White Pique: the one illustrated below is carried out in a charming shade of Almond Green.

THESE THREE STYLISH HATS
and 17 other new Models will be on display tomorrow morning at 9 a.m. with a further 120 Summer Hats.

THE NEW GLOVES
are here. In fact, they only arrived a few days ago from London and include, of course, only the season's newest styles and designs in silk, Suedette and lisle. We suggest early inspection as stocks are limited.

TENNIS SHORTS
and
TENNIS SHIRTS
Over 300 pairs of "Fuhlee" special, all white "American Maid" Tennis Shorts were bought by the Shanghai ladies last week and we anticipate a similar demand during the next week. In two styles and in all sizes. "American Maid" Sports Wear always fits perfectly.
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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Limbless Fund:

A Good Collection

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—On behalf of the Committee of the Limbless Soldiers and Sailors Fund, will you kindly permit us, through the medium of your paper to express our sincere thanks to the British Community and their friends for their generous response to our appeal on Empire Day.

We are also indebted to the "North-China Daily News," "Shanghai Times," "Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury," "China Press," Union Church Committee, Mr. W. S. Burns, Mr. Adam Black, Willow Pattern Press, Scotch Bakery and to all who gave donations and helped in many other ways, we tender our grateful thanks.

Enclosed is a Statement of Accounts which we will be glad if you will kindly publish.

Yours truly,
JENNY SINCLAIR
Hon. Treasurer, Committee for the Limbless Soldiers and Sailors Fund.

Shanghai, May 31.

LIMBLESS SOLDIERS & SAILORS FUND
Statement of Account, 1940-1941

To Private Collection on Empire Day, 1941	$8,405.64
To Proceeds of Rummage Sales	10,165.60
To Donations	1,035.00
To Raffle of Doll	150.00
To Bank Interest	243.76
To Special Donation for Expenses	50.00
	$20,050.00
By Cost of Tags Advertising for Empire Day Appeal	$ 50.00
By Queen Mary's Hospital, Roehampton Demand Draft £139.6.5 @ 3-11/32	10,000.00
By Princess Louise Hospital, Erskine Demand Draft £139.6.5 @ 3-11/32	10,000.00
	$20,050.00

J. P. S. Sinclair,
Treasurer,
Limbless Fund.
Audited found correct.
Adam Black, C.A.
May 28, 1941.

Battleship:

Names and Sex

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I have become somewhat confused in regard to the German battleship Bismarck in the fact that this ship is sometimes referred to as a "she" and sometimes as a "he." I have always understood that a battleship is usually named after some famous place or man (as in this particular case), and therefore the Bismarck should be spoken of in the masculine gender.

IN DOUBT

Shanghai, May 29.

***She:—Used (instead of it) of things to which female sex is conventionally attributed. Late mediaeval English.—"Shorter Oxford English Dictionary." Ships have the conventional attribute of the female sex, regardless of what their names may be. —ED.

Firecrackers Banned In Malaya

Singapore, May 31.

Because the noise of exploding cracker can easily be mistaken for the sound of rifle fire or even of gun fire, the firing of crackers will be prohibited in Malaya during actual war.—Reuter.

TO-DAY'S RADIO

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

XCDN

"The Voice of Democracy" in Shanghai
Wave length 208m. Frequency 1400kc.
P. O. Box 433, Shanghai
Telephone 16907

To-day's Programme

10.25 Religious Service relayed from Holy Trinity Cathedral
11.45 Light Classical Selections
12.45 News in English
1.00 News in Chinese
1.30 Peter Adam's German Programme
2.30 XCDN's Free German Stage—A dramatic programme—"William Shakespeare"
3.00 "Sunday Afternoon Concert," by Military Bands
3.30 Song Recital by the Misses Lilian Chang, Sih Ying, Grace Chu and Beatrice Chen, pupils of Mme. Bella Resek. Rosa May Butler at the piano.
4.00 Children's Half Hour with "Georgie"
4.30 Chinese Programme
5.00 "The Foundations of Chinese Music" by Prof. Wei Chung-loh
6.30 Hungarian Programme
7.00 Indian Programme
7.30 "Inside Occupied Europe"
8.00 Relay of B.B.C. News and Talk (Conditions Permitting)
8.30 Pomping Vila at the Hammond Organ
9.00 News in English followed by B.B.C. Programme and Local Announcements
9.15 Christian Issues in Wartime—"The Meaning of Whitsuntide"—Talk by Rev. E. J. Ottewell
9.30 The Poetry Club
10.00 XCDN Concert Hall
(1) Ruy Blas Overture..Mendelssohn
(2) Love Duet from Lohengrin..Wagner
(3) Il Seraglio Overture..Mozart
(4) The Ride of the Valkyries..
(5) Siegfried's Idyll..Wagner
11.00 Talk by Field Marshal Smuts relayed from B.B.C.
11.10 Dance Music
11.40 Moviegoers' News Summary

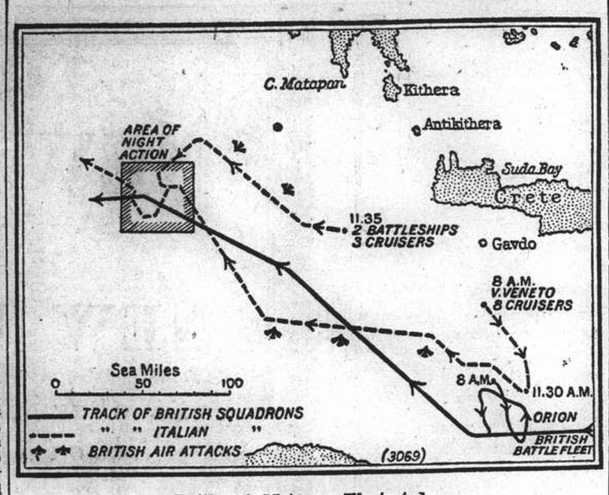
Foreign Language Broadcasts

CHINESE.—(Mandarin) every day at 1, 6.00 and 11.50 p.m.
CHINESE.—(Shanghai dialect) every day at 5.20
CZECH.—Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri at 2, and Wed. at 7.
FRENCH.—Every day at 7.30 except Sunday.
GERMAN.—Every day at 1.30 and 11.10 except Sunday Evening
GREEK.—Saturday, at 7.
HINDUSTANI.—Every day at 1.15 except Sunday. Sunday at 7
HUNGARIAN.—Sunday at 6.30
INDIAN—Sunday at 7.
POLISH.—Monday and Thursday at 7

BBC

Main items on this evening's London programme which can be heard on the 16 (GSV) and 19 (GSF) metre bands (and also on the 25 (GSD) metre band after 10.45 p.m.) are:—

8.00 News and Topical Talk.
8.30 Anniversaries.
9.15 Light Music by Geraldo and his Orchestra.
10.00 News and News Commentary.
10.15 Ronald Frankau.
11.00 L.A.G. Strong "The Herring Fisheries."
11.30 In Town tonight.
Midnight American Commentary by Raymond Gram Swing.



Battle of Matapan Illustrated

Story of Matapan Retold; A Victory Without Precedent

THE Admiralty has issued the following narrative, states "The Times," giving a connected account of the action off Cape Matapan on March 28, so far as detailed information was available:—

About midday on Thursday, March 27, air reconnaissance reported that enemy cruisers were at sea to the southeastward of Sicily. The Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean, was then at Alexandria with the main body of his fleet. It was immediately clear to him that these enemy cruisers could not be up to any good, and he concluded that their probable intentions were to attack our convoys between Egypt and Greece.

Acting on this supposition he made the following dispositions of the forces at his disposal: The Vice-Admiral Commanding Light Forces (Vice-Admiral H. D. Pridham-Whippell) with his flag flying in H.M.S. Orion (Flag Capt. G. R. B. Back) had with him the cruisers Ajax (Capt. E. D. B. McCarthy), Perth, of the Royal Australian Navy (Capt. Sir P. W. Bowyer-Smyth) and Gloucester (Flag Capt. H. A. Rowley) and some destroyers. This force, the Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean, ordered to proceed to a position south of Crete, in which it would be strongly placed to intercept any enemy forces attempting to interfere with our traffic with Greece.

The Commander-in-Chief, whose flag was flying in H.M.S. Warspite (Flag Capt. D. B. Fisher) had with him the battleships Valiant (Capt. C. E. Morgan) and Barham (Flag Capt. G. C. Cooke) flying the flag of Rear-Admiral H. D. Rawlings, the aircraft carrier Formidable (Flag Capt. A. W. La T. Bissett) flying the flag of Rear-Admiral C. B. Coyd, and some destroyers. This force was ordered to raise steam with all dispatch. In the afternoon of March 27 the Commander-in-Chief took his main fleet to sea from Alexandria and steamed to the northwestward in the hope of intercepting enemy forces and bringing them to action.

Italian Force Sighted

At 7.49 a.m. on March 28 air reconnaissance reported an enemy force consisting of one Littorio-class battleship, six cruisers, and seven destroyers about 35 miles south of Gavdo Island. This enemy force was steering to the south-eastwards and soon after being sighted it was seen to be joined by two more cruisers and at least two more destroyers. At the time when they were seen the Vice-Admiral Commanding Light Forces, with the cruiser force, was about 40 miles to the southeastward of the enemy.

The Commander-in-Chief with the main fleet was then about 95 miles to the southeastward of the cruiser force, and steaming to the northwestward. Acting on the aircraft report of sighting the enemy, our cruiser force altered course to the northward and made contact, with the enemy, cruisers at 8.2 a.m. Having made contact, the Vice-Admiral turned his cruisers to the southeastward in order to draw the enemy on towards the battle fleet.

Cruiser Force Follows Suit

At about 9 a.m. the enemy cruisers turned sixteen points and began to steer to the northwestward. The British cruiser force followed suit in order to keep in touch. This they did until 10.58 a.m. when the Vice-Admiral saw the Littorio-class battleship sixteen miles to the northward. On sighting the enemy battleship he turned his cruisers once again to the southeastward in order to keep outside range of the heavy guns of the enemy battleship and to draw the enemy forces towards his Commander-in-Chief.

A torpedo-bomber attack was launched from H.M.S. Formidable and this developed on the Littorio-class battleship at 11.30 a.m. One possible hit was claimed in this attack. Either this attack or the knowledge of the presence of an aircraft-carrier caused the Littorio-class battleship and her accompanying cruiser to turn to the northwestward. The enemy was thus again heading for his bases.

This abrupt turn by the enemy caused the Vice-Admiral to lose touch, but our cruiser force almost immediately came in sight of our own battle fleet and the whole of our forces pressed on after the enemy. At 11.35 a.m. our aircraft saw and reported a second enemy force about 80 miles west of Gavdo Island. This force consisted of two Cavour-class battleships, three cruisers and four destroyers.

At about this time another torpedo-bomber attack by naval aircraft was launched against the enemy force, which included the Littorio-class battleship. One hit was claimed in this attack. During the first hours of the afternoon naval aircraft again carried out a search for the enemy, with whom touch had been temporarily lost. The enemy was again located. A further torpedo-bombing attack was launched and in this attack three torpedo hits on the Littorio-class battleship were claimed.

Between 3 p.m. and 5 p.m. Blenheim bombers of the R.A.F. attacked the enemy with bombs. In these attacks it was claimed that two direct hits were seored on one cruiser, one direct hit on a destroyer, and two probable hits on another cruiser. At 4 o'clock the Commander-in-Chief received a report from aircraft that the speed of the Littorio-class battleship had been drastically reduced. He at once ordered the Vice-Admiral to press on with his four cruisers to regain touch.

At dusk two more torpedo-bombing attacks were launched by naval aircraft. It is not thought that the Littorio-class battleship was again hit during these attacks, but one enemy cruiser was definitely hit by a torpedo. The Vice-Admiral Commanding Light Forces regained touch with the enemy just after dusk and some destroyers were ordered to attack, others being retained with the battle fleet for screening duties. Having led the destroyers to the position from which they were to commence their attack the Vice-Admiral led his cruisers clear of his destroyers to the north-eastward.

Two Cruisers Wrecked

At 10.10 p.m. it was reported to the Commander-in-Chief that an enemy vessel was lying damaged and stopped three miles to port of the battle fleet's course. The Commander-in-Chief at once turned the battle fleet to engage this unit. It is now known that this ship was the Italian cruiser Pola. While the battle fleet was approaching the Pola three enemy cruisers were seen on the starboard bow.

As the enemy cruisers passed ahead of the screen. H.M.S. Greyhound (Comdr. W. R. Marshall A. Deane) illuminated the leading heavy cruiser. Our battle fleet at once opened fire. The enemy must have been taken completely by surprise. The first salvoes hit at a range of about 4,000 yards and practically wrecked both the heavy cruisers of the Zara class as far as fighting was concerned.

Enemy destroyers which were astern of the cruisers were then seen to turn and fire torpedoes, and our battle fleet turned away to avoid them. Exactly what followed is still obscure, but H.M.A.S. Stuart (Capt. H. M. L. Waller) and H.M.S. Havock (Lieut. G. R. G. Watkins) certainly did considerable execution. The attacking force of destroyers, which was searching for the damaged Littorio-class battleship failed to locate her and it seems probable that she moved off during the action between our battle fleet and the enemy cruisers. Some of the destroyers from this attacking force subsequently made touch with the destroyers sent in by the Commander-in-Chief to mop up, and they assisted in sinking the Zara and the Pola.

Italians Fire on Each Other

It appears probable that during the night the Littorio-class battleship became heavily engaged with her own forces, as heavy gunfire was heard at a time and from a direction which made it impossible for any of our forces to be engaged.

As soon as it became possible that a fleet action might take place, a force of Greek destroyers steamed out to the westward in the hope of intercepting enemy forces endeavouring to escape into the Adriatic. Unfortunately, the line of the enemy retreat did not give them an opportunity to attack. Extensive air search next morning failed to disclose any of the remaining Italian ships, which must have made their escape under cover of darkness.

The results of this action, so far as is at present known, are that the heavy cruisers Zara, Pola and Fiume were sunk; one 6 in. gun cruiser of the Colleone class was probably sunk; the large Italian destroyer Vincenzo Gioberti and the destroyer Maestrale were sunk; and the large destroyer Alfieri probably sunk. The new battleship of the Littorio-class sustained serious under-water damage, and other enemy units were also certainly damaged.

None of our ships sustained either damage or casualties. The total British losses, during these operations were two naval aircraft.

Co-ordination of Fleet and R.A.F.

These highly successful engagements in the Mediterranean can be accounted historic for two reasons. It is the first occasion in history in which skilful co-ordination of naval operations with attacks launched by aircraft has resulted in the enemy's speed being reduced and our main units being able to force action upon a reluctant enemy. It is also the first occasion in naval history in which such severe losses have been imposed upon the enemy while our own forces were completely unscathed.

On the following day 55 officers and 850 men from the Italian vessels which had been sunk were picked up by our forces and by Greek destroyers which were activity co-operating. The survivors included Capt. Despini, of the Pola. Admiral Cantoni, commanding the Italian heavy cruiser squadron, is thought to have been lost in the Zara. Some hundreds more Italian survivors would have been picked up by the Allied forces had not the life-saving operations of our ships been interrupted by dive-bombing attacks. One Ju88 which had attempted to interfere with our operations on the previous day had also been shot down.

Signal to Italian Staff

When the Commander-in-Chief reluctantly decided to abandon the rescue of Italian seamen in order to avoid exposing his ships and, incidentally, the Italian survivors to danger from the German aircraft, he made a signal *en clair* to the Chief of the Italian Naval Staff, stating that over 350 Italian survivors were believe to be on rafts, giving their positions, and stating that a fast hospital ship would be needed to pick up such survivors as he had been unable to rescue. The Commander-in-Chief received the following reply from the Commander-in-Chief of the Italian Navy:—"Thank you for your communications. Hospital ship Gradisca already left Taranto yesterday evening at 5 p.m."

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Time table

12.00 Light music.
1.00 News in French and Sending parcels to the prisoners. A visit at Route des Soeurs.
1.15 Light music.
6.30 Semi-classical concert.
8.00 Light music.
9.00 Concert:

The school of Cesar Franck:

D'Indy: Wallenstein's camp.—Franck: Quartet in D major.—De Bréville: Two songs by Villon De Bréville: The maiden in the woods.—De Bréville: A young girl speaks.—Chausson: The humming bird.—Duparc: Invitation to travel.—Duparc: Phidyle.—Duparc: The wave and the bell.—D'Indy: Mountain symphony.

China's Skies for June

6.—Mercury: Greatest Elongation 24° E.
6.—Neptune stationary.
16.—At 5 p.m. Mars and Moon in Conjunction. Mars 4° S.
16.—Mercury stationary.
20.—At 8 p.m. Mercury and Venus in Conjunction. Mercury 3° S.
21.—At 8 p.m. Saturn and Moon in Conjunction Saturn 2° N.
22.—At 3.25 p.m. Sun enters Sign Cancer. Solstice. Summer begins.
26.—At 7 p.m. Venus and Moon in Conjunction. Venus 6° N.

Constellations at 8 p.m.

In the north, Ursa Major has crossed the meridian. Good eyes can sea Mizar and Alcer distinct. Cassiopeia rises.

In the east, Altair rises in the first vertical. A little higher, Vega in the northeast and Antares in the southeast.

In the south, Arcturus transits not very far from the zenith. Spica has just passed by, a little below. Lower is Centaurus. A Centauri's parallaxe is 0" 76. The light distance of this very close star is 4 1/3 years.

In the west, Gemini set, Regulus crosses the first vertical. The Milky Way runs all round the horizon and its bifurcation is visible.

Phases of the Moon

3.—First Quarter	5.58 a.m.
9.—Full Moon	8.34 p.m.
16.—Last Quarter	11.45 p.m.
25.—New Moon	3.22 a.m.
8.—Moon in Perigee	10.00 a.m.
20.—Moon in Apogee	3.00 p.m.

RISING AND SETTING OF MOON

	Rises	Souths	Sets
1.—	10.10 a.m.	4.50 p.m.	11.31 p.m.
5.—	2.15 p.m.	8.17 p.m.	1.31 a.m.
10.—	7.44 p.m.	0.10 a.m.	5.36 a.m.
15.—	11.33 p.m.	4.45 a.m.	10.37 a.m.
20.—	1.50 a.m.	8.25 a.m.	3.03 p.m.
25.—	5.20 a.m.	0.20 p.m.	7.19 p.m.
30.—	10.04 a.m.	4.31 p.m.	10.52 p.m.

RISING AND SETTING OF SUN

Mean—Apparent

	Rises	Corr. to Sundial	Sets
1.—	4.57	Subtr. 2 m. 25 s.	6.56
8.—	4.56	Subtr. 1 m. 14 s.	7.02
15.—	4.56	Add. 0 m. 09 s.	7.04
22.—	4.56	Add. 1 m. 40 s.	7.07
29.—	4.59	Add. 3 m. 10 s.	7.07

Aspects of Principal Planets

Mercury.—In the constellation Gemini.

	Rises	Sets	Amplitude	Magnitude
1.—	6.32 a.m.	8.42 p.m.	25°N	+0.3
16.—	6.32 a.m.	8.42 p.m.	25°N	+1.4

Venus.—In the constellation Taurus, moves through Gemini and Cancer.

1.—	5.44 a.m.	7.48 p.m.	28°N	—3.4
16.—	6.06 a.m.	6.10 p.m.	23°N	—3.4

Mars.—In the constellation Aquarius, moves through Pisces.

1.—	0.39 a.m.	11.51 a.m.	12°S	+0.1
16.—	0.07 a.m.	11.39 a.m.	7°S	—0.1

Jupiter.—In the constellation Taurus.

1.—	4.52 a.m.	6.11 p.m.	24°N	invisib.
16.—	3.43 a.m.	5.27 p.m.	24°N	—1.5

Saturn.—In the constellation Aries, moves through Taurus.

1.—	3.59 a.m.	5.19 p.m.	19°N	+0.4
16.—	3.06 a.m.	4.28 p.m.	19°N	—0.5

Uranus.—In the constellation Taurus.

1.—	4.14 a.m.	5.50 p.m.	22°N	6.0
16.—	3.16 a.m.	4.56 p.m.	22°N	6.0

Neptune.—In the constellation Vorgo; stationary on the 6th.

1.—	0.58 p.m.	1.11 a.m.	2°N	8.0
16.—	11.59 a.m.	0.15 a.m.	2°N	8.0

Occultations of Starts

Date	Time	Name	M.	P.	A.	P.
1.—	9.20 p.m.	O Leonis	3.8	D	6.3	162°
10.—	9.47 p.m.	Sagittar	5.4	R	15.4	312°
13.—	2.42 a.m.	BD—16.5609	6.4	R	17.5	240°
14.—	2.39 a.m.	18 Aquarii	5.5	R	18.6	195°

Carol Arrives in Cuba

Havana, May 31.

Former King Carol of Rumania and his red-headed paramour, Mme Magda Lupescu, landed on Cuban soil at 4.23 p.m. yesterday. They drove immediately to the Hotel Nacional It was not known whether the ex-monarch would remain in Cuba or go to some South American country. —United Press.

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Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" OF JUNE 1, 1871.

Now that the somewhat tardy publication of the accounts of the Shanghai Club has shown that that institution is in a satisfactory, if not prosperous, condition, and is in a position to pay over to the Recreation Fund a considerable annual sum, we would like to hear something more of the latter. The accounts of the Cricket Club, as well as those of the other, show that a considerable sum of money must now be at the disposal of the fund. The purchase of the club furniture, which might be carried out by debentures subscribed among the members, bearing interest of course till paid off by drawing lots as in the case of the old Lyceum scrip, would enable the fund at once to reduce the mortgage on the building within reasonable limits, while a sinking fund of a small amount would in the course of a few years be sufficient to redeem the whole. The repairs which have been effected at the club are, we presume, amply sufficient to keep the building in good condition for some years to come, so that no further serious outlay is to be anticipated. We have before this, on one or two occasions pointed out the condition of the other property, besides the club, owned by the fund, namely the interior of the Race Course, and have shown a comparatively small expenditure in sluices could be made to improve the drainage of the whole. Summer is now upon us, undrained land means malaria, while the community is deprived of the use of what might be a pleasant promenade. The drainge and improvement of the surface would probably enable an income to be derived from letting out the right of pasturage, from which we believe at present no profit accrues, while the use of the ground in this way would of itself have a continual tendency to improve the turf.

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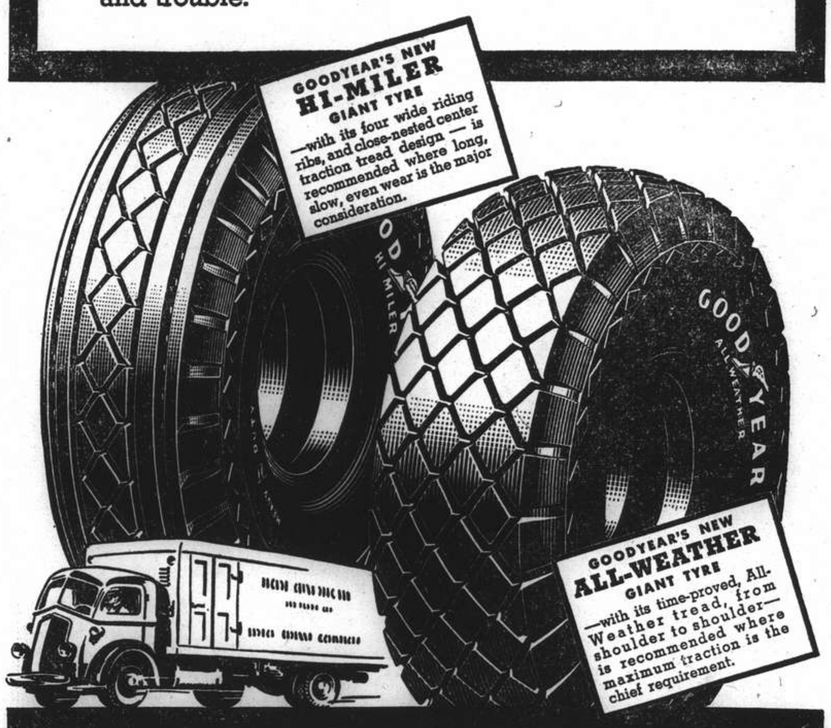

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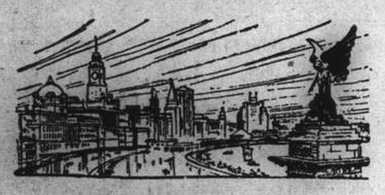

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Articles and letters intended for publication in the news columns of the paper should be addressed to the Editor and not to individuals.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

U.S. NEUTRALITY PATROL

By SMITHSONIAN

German and Italian spokesmen have boasted that no aid would be permitted to reach Britain. American spokesmen declared on the contrary that the United States would see that aid arrived. The United States had not passed the Lease and Lend bill and voted an appropriation of $7,000,000,000 to provide arms for the fighting democracies merely in order to line the Atlantic ocean bed with the products of American factories.

The obvious and direct method of assuring the delivery of supplies would have been to convoy shipping from American to British ports. But convoys as the President had once said might lead to shooting and shooting might lead to war. The isolationists seized upon the convoy issue to make another stand against United States foreign policy. They appeared to have greater strength in their resistence to this step than they had to the arms lending programme. Administration supporters therefore sought ways and means of accomplishing their objective, which was the delivery of the armaments made in United States factories to Great Britain, without provoking a head-on collision with the isolationists on the convoy issue.

The Administration approach to this obstacle to further aid for Britain was very similar to its approach to the problem of supplying her with arms despite her shortage of dollar exchange. The Johnson Act and the Neutrality act prohibited loans or credits to war debt defauiters and belligerents. Instead of attempting to overcome Congressional opposition to any modification or repeal of these Acts the Administration made a detour round them by its proposal to lend not dollars but war materials. Instead of attempting to overcome Congressional opposition to convoys the Administration sought to make a detour round it by finding some less controversial road to the same goal.

* * *

It was apparent that Britain, faced with the necessity of maintaining her supremacy in the Mediterranean and guarding her own island waters against attack as well as watching developments round British southern Pacific territory, could not do the job of Atlantic convoying satisfactorily alone. Britain alone could not keep the lease-lend supply lines safe. The Administration therefore began to cast round for methods of achieving the purpose of convoys without adopting them. The instrument lay ready to hand in the Neutrality Patrol established shortly after the war "to see what was going on" as the President phrased it.

Later on the 21 American Republics established a so-called safety zone in which they asserted belligerent activities should not take place. It was popularly supposed that the duties of the Neutrality Patrol were limited to the Safety Zone which extended roughly 300 miles off shore. But no statement was ever made officially that this was so. The delimitation of the Safety Zone did not place any restrictions upon the activities of the United States Neutrality Patrol, it merely defined part of its activities, a part which it would undertake in a sense as a Pan-American agent. Its chief function remained that of "seeing what was going on" and reporting back to the United States.

* * *

Sudden and unprovoked aggression against nation after nation in Europe increased the need for knowledge of what was going on, a need which did not come to an abrupt halt at any artificially designated line. In carrying out its primary function of reconnaissance the Neutrality Patrol could also warn shipping. The patrol was a familiar and accepted unit. It roused less fears if the familiar were expanded and given new duties than if some new programme were inaugurated round which a psychological atmosphere of alarm had been created by isolationist exaggeration.

Hence the President late in April announced that the Neutrality Patrol would range the seven seas if need be searching for signs of the aggressors presence. He compared its work with that of frontier scouts whose discovery of an Indian concentration even 200 miles away might save the covered waggon train from attack. This press conference may rank in importance with that of December 17 when the Lease and Lend policy was announced. The President did not say in so many words that the American fleet would be used to keep the seas free except within the combat zones designated under the Neutrality Act but the general impression he left on his audience was that such would be his policy. They remembered a statement at an earlier April press conference that the protection of American shipping if attacked was a statutory duty of the United States navy, not a question of policy—it was on a par with saying that if New York was attacked it would be defended.

* * *

Secretary Hull stated plainly that the lease and lend policy implied that the arms should get to England. "Ways must be found to do this." The Secretary did not say what these "ways" were. But he dropped one hint when he declared earlier in the speech, "some among us doubtless with the best intentions still contend that our country need not resist until armed forces of an invader shall have crossed the boundary line of this hemisphere." The war in the Secretary's view was closing in upon the United States, she was in the war without realizing it and without adequately resisting.

The public sank from the pinnacle of hope to the depths of despair and as the President declared neither attitude was justified. The war would not be won by a British sea victory in the Mediterranean nor by a German land victory in the Balkans. It would be won or lost by the success which the U.S. achieved in keeping the main opponent of aggression, Britain, still fighting. In other words it would be won if the supply lines of the Lease and Lend Act were maintained.

The British Prime Minister in a timely speech drove home the importance of the President's decision to extend the use of the Neutrality Patrol by making it the basis for his confident hope that though the days seemed dark there was light in the West, across the Atlantic, where the American President and people were, however slowly and cautiously, beginning to accept the inevitable and move towards a more active participation in democracy's fight for life.

SUMMER HERE AGAIN

By ARTHUR DE C. SOWERBY

The summer is now upon us. Already it is uncomfortably warm. The many happenings of spring in garden and countryside have passed. The migrant birds which swarmed through our region during April and May have all disappeared on their journey to the far north, and all our summer visitors are here. The Indian cuckoo, known popularly as the "one-more-bottle" bird, is telling the Chinese farmer with its ceaseless cry to hurry and plant his rice. The melodious notes of the golden oriole ring through plantations of tall trees. The first broods of young magpies and sparrows have left their nests. All manner of insects, particularly bees and butterflies of many kinds, hover over the flower-beds in the garden by day, while mosquitoes in their myriads are carrying out their first *blitzkriegs* of the season by night, making one thankful that the recent carpenters' strike was settled in time to get wire screens repaired and installed before this attack commenced.

The beebo or loquat trees in my and my neighbour's gardens are simply loaded down this year with orange fruit, while the pomegranate trees and shrubs are covered with handsome vermilion blooms. Below them the golden blossoms of St. John's wort or Hypericum are opening, while the drooping clusters of white Deutzia, the white turning-to-pink blossoms of Weigelia and the small massed white stars of heath bushes make a brave showing.

* * *

The Temple-of-Heaven and Tournefort's speedwell have gone to seed, their place being taken by other equally lovely plants. The mother-of-thousands, scientifically known as *Saxifraga sarmentosa* L., is in full bloom, its numerous small white flowers resembling dancing clowns with their three small petals above and two large ones hanging down like pantaloons. The blue Micky Mouse blossoms of the spider wort or day-flower (*Commelina communis* L.) have begun to open. The brilliant scarlet berries of the wild strawberry known to science as *Duchesnia indica* (Andr.) are peeping out from under the masses of leaves wherever this prolific runner has gained a foothold in my garden.

The local stonecrop or Sedum which I have also encouraged, is showing its star-shaped heads of star-like yellow blossoms, as also is the broader-leafed species which my wife brought me from Mokanshan a few years ago, and which I have used effectively as a rock-covering. Best of all, the waxy white four-petalled blossoms of the malodorous-leafed *Houttuynia cordata* Thunberg have opened. For the third year in succession in my garden the flowers of this plant have opened on May 25. It would have annoyed me greatly if they had opened either before or after this date. I like Nature's orderliness, and love the rhythm of her manifestations.

* * *

On the same day my garden was filled with common white cabbage butterflies, and I shall always remember the picture they made as they danced in hundreds over the masses of yellow blossoms of two pots of the multi-flowered jessamine (*Jasminum floridum*, Bge.) on my terrace. In my goldfish pool the first water-lily bud pushed its way above the surface. Just beside it was the pointed head of a large bright green frog sticking up from the water at exactly the same angle, and it was almost impossible at a short distance to distinguish between the two. Each had whitish longitudinal stripes that further enhanced their similarity. The thought came to me—"did the frog know that it resembled the water-lily bud, and was it using this remarkable camouflage deliberately in order to deceive passing insects into coming within striking distance?" One would almost think so.

It may be recalled that I reported the appearance of a spectacled laughing-thrush (*Dryonastes perspicillatus* Gmelin) in my garden on February 2. This interesting bird hung round my residence all through the spring. Then, on May 15, it was joined by a mate and since that date the pair of them have been almost daily visitors. Most nights they have slept in my clump of bamboos, where also doves, bulbuls, sparrows and crow-tits roost regularly. I am sure the laughing thrushes have been driven into the gardens of this residential area by the destruction of trees that is going on in the adjacent country, for they are not normally frequenters of our gardens.

* * *

Now is the season for bats, those strange winged mammals about which we know so little. Every evening at about 7 o'clock, daylight saving time, swarms may be seen passing overhead as they fly out into the country to feed from the shelter of the town, where they have spent the day hiding in the roofs and eaves of houses. In view of the large number of species of bats known to occur in China it is probable that among those passing overhead every evening in the Western District of Shanghai are many different forms. But, except that one may observe differences in their sizes and flight actions, it is impossible to distinguish between any of them, or to identify their species.

In a previous article I stated that only two species of bats have been recorded from Shanghai, while another has been recorded from Shaweishan, an island at the mouth of the Yangtze Estuary. I also mentioned a species named *Ia io* by the late British mammalogist, Mr. Oldfield Thomas, which had been recorded at Nanking and so might be expected also to occur here in Shanghai. I made a mistake in describing it as little, for it is of considerable size, according to Dr. Glover M. Allen, the American mammologist, who says that it is probably the largest of the vespertilionid bats.

The scientific name of this bat has always intrigued me. Why did Mr. Thomas give it the strange name *Ia io*? Was the specific name *io* given because it reminded him in some way of Io, the maiden of Greek mythology who was loved by Zeus, and who, because of his jealousy, was changed into a cow by Hera? It will be recalled that the hundred-eyed Argus was set by Hera to watch her, but she made her escape when Hermes killed Argus, whereupon Hera sent a gadfly, which chased her all over the place, to sting her.

* * *

Perhaps the specimen of the bat upon which Mr. Thomas based his description when caught was found to be infested with one of the many forms of wingless and strange-looking parasitical hippoboscid flies, such as I have frequently found on bats that I have captured in caves in the interior of China, and this might have reminded him of the mythical Greek maiden Io and the gadfly sent to torment her. Or it may have been that he gave voice to the Greek and Latin exclamation *io*, when he found that he had an entirely new genus and species of bat to deal with. I prefer the former explanation, for this is just the kind of thing done by zoologists and botanists who have to think up new names for the many new forms of animals and plants they describe. But it does not explain the generic name *Ia*, also given by Mr. Thomas.

The species of bat under discussion was originally described from a specimen taken at Changyang in the south of Hupeh Province by the naturalist F. W. Styan, at one time well known in Shanghai. It is the only member of its genus, and so far only five other specimens of the species appear to have been recorded, two from Wanhsien in Szechuan, the one mentioned above from Nanking and another from Kiangsi recorded by Hsi J. Ho, and one from Tungwentien in Kueichou recorded by C. C. Sanborn.

This article completes a full year's observations on the natural history of the Shanghai area, which I commenced at the end of May in 1938 under the title "Nature Notes" in the "North-China Daily News" and carried on through that summer and autumn to October 7. The present series commenced on October 13 of 1940, and covers the late autumn, winter and spring months in our region, with my little garden as my observatory. I can only repeat what I said at the end of the first series, namely, that I hope my readers have enjoyed reading about my observations as much as I have enjoyed making and recording them.

Wisdom from the Weeklies

Please, Nag Me Did you hear John Hilton's story of the sergeant who went into a tea-shop, sat himself down, and ordered a plate of stale bread and butter, and a slightly musty boiled egg? The waitress asked him twice to make sure. When she brought it, he asked, "And would you do me a favour, Miss; would you sit down just for a minute and nag at me?" She said, "I will if you want me to, but why?" He said, "I'm feeling homesick."—"Listener."

* * *

The Dog and The Duce Some ten years ago David Low had a dog, a faithful companion in his studio; he called it Mussolini. One day, he observes in the "Listener." I introduced him into a cartoon and this was the beginning of a long and popular newspaper career for him; for he became a regular feature. Judge of my astonishment one day to receive a call from an excited Italian gentleman, too ostentatiously unofficial to be other than official, to convey the regrets of the entire Italian nation at the desecration of this exalted surname, and to request that in the interests of international concord the dog be rechristened. I pointed out that there were probably 500 Mussolinis in the Rome telephone book and inquired which was he talking about? Further, the coincidence by which Il Duce and my dog answered to the same name could not, I opined, be fairly met by the suggested step unless the principle were carried further and other dogs bearing names of other celebrated Romans, such as Caesar and Nero, were rendered nameless also. To this there was no reply, and after talking the matter over with my dog we decided to let the matter drop. The dog eventually went blind and had to be put to sleep like his namesake.

* * *

Shipbuilding Speeding-up There are many signs that the Government is now more alive to the need of providing that measure of purposive direction to industrialists and workers without which industrial mobilization cannot be complete, intimates the "Economist." It has been announced that the First Lord of the Admiralty, who is already responsible for the construction of naval and merchant ships, will in future have the task of ensuring the employment of shipbuilding workers to the best advantage. And in view of the danger to Great Britain's sea communications this year, it came none too soon. There is to be a central committee, consisting of two representatives each of the employers and the workers, which will meet under an Admiralty chairman. Subject to general direction from the centre, the actual task of ensuring the most advantageous use of labour will devolve upon local controls headed by District Shipyard Controllers, who will be the Flag Officers-in-Charge of the Pool. These representatives of the Admiralty will act through three executives, representing naval shipbuilding and repair, merchant shipbuilding and repair, and labour; the representative of labour will normally be the shipyard labour supply officer, who will be transferred to the service of the Admiralty. The local controls will have the task of determining local priorities, and they will be responsible for the day-to-day allocation and interchange of labour in their districts, and for the transfer of workers from one district to another. But the Minister of Labour will continue to be responsible for the supply of additional workers, and Mr. Bevin has stated that the shipbuilding and repairing problem could be overcome by the intake of 50,000 more workers of the right categories. The new arrangements seem logical. But in a sense they are as unorthodox as is the decision to concentrate the output of consumers' goods. They involve the pooling of the shipyard workers, and they will enable the local controls to determine the terms of employment and, within limits, the nature of the work to be done by each worker. A guaranteed weekly wage was probably the best method of securing the co-operation of the workers. That the present state of affairs could not be allowed to continue was admitted by Mr. Bevin when he pointed out in a speech that the workers could increase production by 30 per cent.

* * *

Finance in Gt. Britain If property owners can pay £100,000,000 pounds into a so-called insurance fund during the war, then they could equally have paid £100,000,000 extra in taxation, observes the "New Statesman and Nation." In fact, the payment is merely a form of taxation. A new government after the war might turn round on them and say: "You said you were taxed up to the hilt, but when you thought you were benefiting yourselves, you managed to squeeze out another £100,000,000. Well, it has all gone up in the air and we repudiate any obligation." Reconstruction after the war will depend upon the available bricklayers and brick kilns, and that capacity to reconstruct will be unaffected whether the war damage fund is £200,000,000 or £400,000,000, and indeed, whether the National Debt is £10,000,000,000 or 20,000,000,000. Again, the argument of company chairmen that E.P.T. should be reduced to enable industry to build up reserves for the post-war struggle can be disposed of in the same way. Any money set aside by businesses now can only be or should only be loaned to the State, and the State, as has been emphasized, will employ it in such a way that no real fund will be left afterwards. The businesses in question are demanding that they should be put in a position to draw upon the post-war savings of the community, and the only argument for this is the incentive argument. Posterity will be no worse off in real terms under a debt of £20,000,000,000 as compared with one of £10,000,000,000. Posterity will receive from us an inheritance of equipment, houses, factories, machines. It will suffer from this war because that inheritance will be smaller than it would have been if peace had been maintained. Additions to capital equipment cease during a war because resources are diverted to war production. Much of the equipment which existed at the outbreak of war will deteriorate during the war and some of it has actually been destroyed. Thus, we shall be lucky at the armistice if the real capital of the country is as much as in, say, 1938, but this result will be quite independent of the methods of financing the war. The position will be complicated and worsened because we have been selling abroad some of the real equipment represented by our security holdings. This will reduce the real income of the country by increasing real income in other countries, but again from the point of view of the world as a whole this does not alter the fact that the war is being paid for during its course.

Kailan Mining Administration

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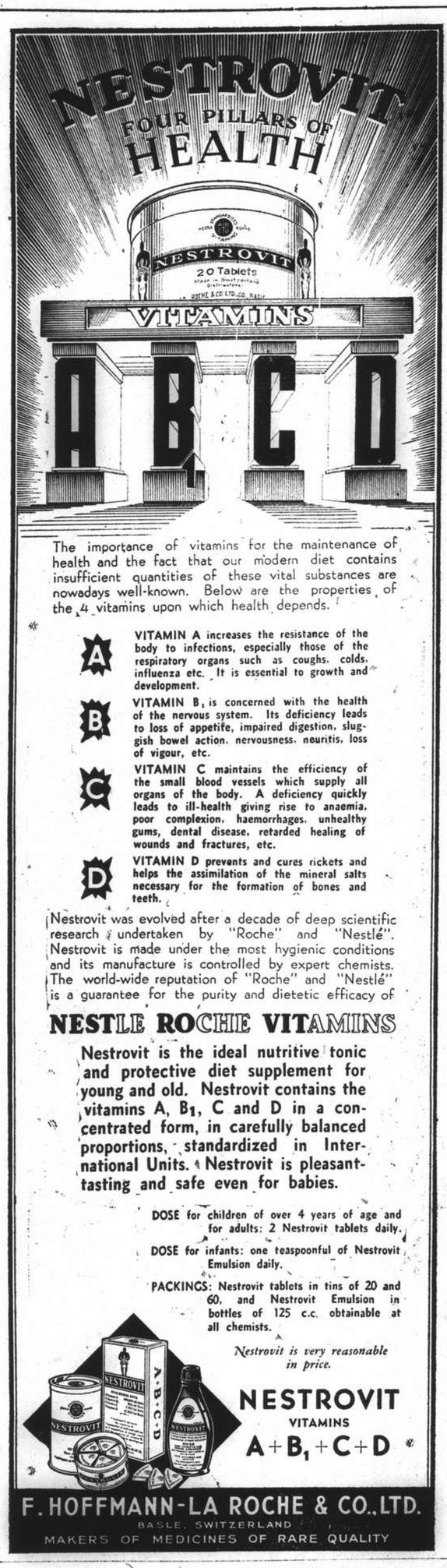

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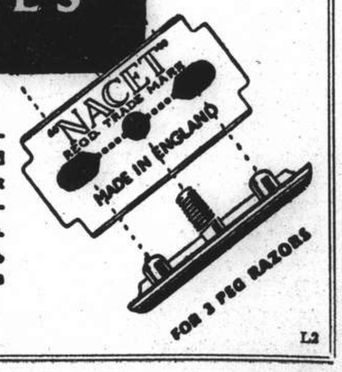


L2

Romance and Reality

ANN STERLING

Day of Remembrance N.C.D.N.

Americans in Shanghai—like Americans all over the world—set May 30 aside as a day of remembrance. They met for a simple, early-morning service at Bubbling Well Cemetery on Friday morning, held on the steps of the chapel, beneath the green branches of the elm trees.

SUMMER has been y-cumen in—atchoo—pardon the sneeze. We recently rhapsodized on the subject and heralded the new season by taking our first swim. The temperature board cheerfully mentioned something about 73 degrees—which is a heat wave in Frinton or Blackpool—atchoo—again, pardon the sneeze. Probably Shakespeare was right when he subjected even the immortal Cleopatra to physical reflection such as. "Age cannot wither nor custom stale—" again, excuse us, atchoo!

In that pool we saw only one man floundering around like a grampus—whatever that is—but lots of Shanghai children were enjoying themselves. It was a sight that A. A. Milne and Christopher Robin would enjoy, for "When We Were Very Young" Milne knows children and Shanghai youth does not lack precocity—especially in swimming.

If it were Shanghai-By-The-Sea we could understand such aquatic daring. But Shanghai-By-The-Club-Swimming-Pool is another manifestation. The infant who holds her nose, screws up her face and hops off the top of the thirty-foot diving platform while we daringly plunge off the next to the bottom of the pool steps has our deepest admiration.

We shall resume our swimming, somewhere about the middle of July—atchoo, excuse it, please!

* * *

RECUPERATING

Out of the Country Hospital and recuperating in her Hungjao home is Mrs. W. R. McBain.

* * *

GOODBYE

Among the *bon voyage* parties for Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Selby-Walker was the tiffin given last Sunday by Mr. Richard Price.

And most enjoyable was the cocktail party given by Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Colman for Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rayden, who are sailing for the United States next Sunday.

* * *

PRELUDE

A number of dinner parties were arranged for Friday evening, hosts taking their guests on to the benefit recital at the Lyceum given by Madame Marina Mee in aid of the American Hospital for Chinese Refugees.

Among the larger parties was the joint dinner given by Admiral W. A. Glassford and Major Arthur Bassett at the Cathay Hotel. Their guests included M. and Mme. G. W. Boissevain, Lady Maze, Mr. James J. Mee, Dr. and Mme. C. de Liz Branquinho, M. and Mme. Alvaro de Maldonado, Mrs. Eileen Hutchins, Miss Ada Law, Mrs. Helen McBain, Mrs. L. I. Ovadio, Mr. L. H. Lawford and Mr. Richard Price.

* * *

RECITAL HOSTS

Other hosts at dinner parties before Madame Mee's recital included Judge Milton D. Helmick, M. E. Fontanel, M. Eduardo Espinosa y Prieto and Mr. F. P. Lockhart.

Among Mr. Lockhart's guests were M. and Mme. H. E. Renato de Lacerda Largo, who are returning to Peiping June 3; Mr. Leighton Shields, M. and Mme. Roland de Margerie, Mrs. W. H. Gardiner and Mr. John Carter Vincent.

Highly successful was the auction of the jade necklace, donated by Mrs. Russell Sun, with Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie as auctioneer. It brought $3,500 for the Red Cross fund.

Following the recital, Mme. Mee was hostess at a large reception at Grosvenor House, fitting finale to a highly successful evening.

* * *

GRAND TOTAL

"Magic Night," phenomenally successful war benefit staged by members of the American Workroom, netted $10,000 for the Central British War Fund, while remaining funds are being kept for purchase of supplies for the two workroom units. A third unit is being organized, and will open soon.

It has been a Workroom tradition that all supplies should be purchased by members themselves from the B.W.A. The finished product—swabs, bandages, surgical dressings—are then turned over to the B.W.A. for shipment. Mrs. Eric Petersen is chairman, Mrs. A. F. Rundell, secretary and Mrs. Clark Lee treasurer of the Workroom.

Mrs. Lee—by the way—is sailing this week-end with her husband for a month in Japan. During her absence Mrs. Rundell will serve as secretary-treasurer.

And so "Magic Night" goes down in Shanghai history as one of the smash hits of all time.

Principals

Miss Reginette Felgate and Miss Sheila Bowden in "Iolanthe." N.C.D.N.

SUSCEPTIBLE CHANCELLOR

Shanghai's amateur Thespians are getting more and more ambitious. Starting Wednesday the Cathedral School for Girls—in aid of the British war fund—are staging that most difficult of Gilbert and Sullivan successes, "Iolanthe."

That's the one—of course—that tells in excellent song and verse of the fairies who made Strephon a Member of Parliament, voted him an overwhelming majority, blessed all his legislative efforts and frustrated the "susceptible Chancellor," who was married to Iolanthe.

We blush but admit it is correct that the ambitious girls will fulfil the strict conditions of the Lord Chancellor who, as Gilbert wrote, is

"The constitutional guardian I
Of pretty young Wards in Chancery,
All very agreeable girls—"

TONGUE TWISTER

We always liked "Iolanthe," because it is one of Gilbert's cleverest satires on a great English institution—Parliament—and the electoral system which, in his Victorian days, was concisely summed up by Private Willis:

"Now Nature always does contrive—Fal, lal, la!
That every boy and every gal
That's born into the world alive
Is either a little Liberal
Or else a little Conservative!"

We don't know to whom, but we present an advance bouquet to the student who plays the Lord Chancellor and sings that nightmare song which, according to our edition of Gilbert and Sullivan, has one of those poignant directions at the conclusion—"Lord Chancellor falls exhausted on a seat."

The Cathedral girls will play "Iolanthe" on June 4, 5 and 6 on the school terrace and tickets may be obtained on application to the school or from any Cathedral schoolgirl.

* * *

BENEFIT

Sponsored by Mme. Roland de Margerie, wife of the French Consul-General, a children's sports show—staged by local French children for the benefit of their contemporaries in France—was held last Sunday at the French Park.

It was a gay affair, with bicycle and rickshaw races, a dog show and races showing which pet was swifter in dashing across a given space for a choice morsel. Judges at the benefit were Mme. de Margerie, Mme. L. des Courtils and Mme. L. Fabre.

* * *

NORTHWARD BOUND

Off to Peiping, for a three weeks' stay, is Mr. B. W. Palmertz. Object: Business.

In Coming Benefit N.C.D.N.

Students at the Cathedral School for Girls are presenting that classic tuneful favourite, "Iolanthe," this week for the benefit of war funds. In the above photograph the Fairy Queen, played by Freda Walker, is welcoming "Iolanthe," played by Ingaborg Stang-Lund.

MEMORY DAY

To every American May 30 is a day set apart—Memorial Day. Born of the bitter brother-against-brother fighting of the Civil War, May 30 is a sad, peculiarly significant day.

Across the vast United States—in elm-shaded New England villages, on the sun-baked plains of Kansas, in fragrant garden cities of Southern California—processions move slowly toward the cemeteries, slowly because the old, old men in blue uniforms of the Grand Army of the Republic lead them. The old, old men—so few and so feeble now—who once were the Boys in Blue: drummer boys and generals, young lieutenants and buglers.

Many Southern States strew flowers on the graves of their dead on other days of the summer. Virginia observes Confederate Memorial Day on June 3, birthday of the great Southern hero, Jefferson Davis.

During a childhood spent in a Southern "border" state we remember Memorial Day observed by the men—and their children and their grandchildren—who fought in the gray ranks of the South. The Stars and Bars of the Confederacy blazed in the southern sunshine as the Memorial Day procession made its way to the Town Square, to the cemetery on the green hillside.

We failed to realize then—because we had heard of no other—the wisdom and justice of a Government which treats the vanquished with tolerance and respect.

* * *

GREEN CHAPEL

On Friday, Shanghai Americans gathered beneath the green branches of Bubbling Well Cemetery for a simple ceremony of remembrance. The speaker—Chaplain Herbert R. Trump of the Fourth U. S. Marines—warned of hatred—of peoples, of individuals, not hatred of injustice, fanaticism, bigotry. The Marine Band played "The Star Spangled Banner," the Navy Buglers sounded "Taps" and Americans from four score states, perhaps more, remembered other Memorial Days—in peace and in war.

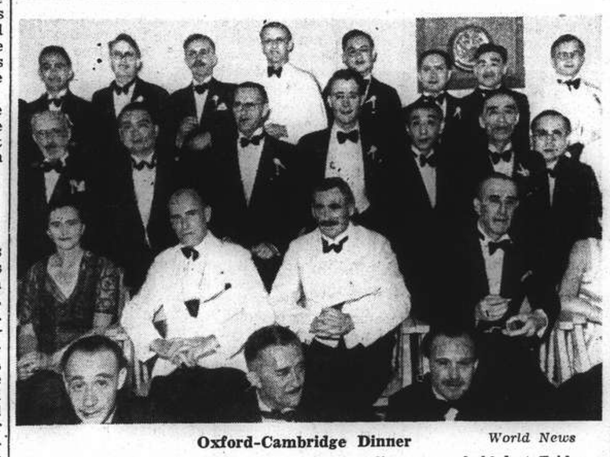
* * *

COCKTAILS

One of the gayest cocktail parties of the week was held at the Dome on Thursday evening, when members of the Canadian Club entertained their friends following the showing of a Canadian film at the office of the Press Attache. Host, as president of the Club, was Mr. R. D. Ralfe.

Empire Day Spectators N.C.D.N.

Glimpsed at the Race Course at the gymkhana: Captain H. M. Smyth, Miss Barbara von Schubert, Mrs. Noel Abbott and Mrs. Paul von Schubert.



Oxford-Cambridge Dinner World News

The annual Oxford and Cambridge Society dinner was held last Friday evening at the Race Club. Seen above are a few of the guests. Seated in the centre is Dr. J. H. Jordan (Cambridge), the newly elected president, with Admiral W. A. Glassford, honour guest at the dinner, on his right.

IN THE AIR

George Sellett sailed for Hongkong in the President Monroe, plans to Clipper across the Pacific. He recently returned from an extensive tour of India and Free China.

IN TRANSIT

Leaving in the Coolidge for the United States are Mr. and Mrs. T. O. Schmid, who are being widely entertained before sailing.

And due here next week, from the United States, are Mr. O. G. Steen and Mr. J. V. Crowe.

Major G. A. Williams returned on Friday from a short trip to Hongkong and Mr. George Danzy is back from Japan.

* * *

RECEPTION

M. and Mme. Roland de Margerie entertained several hundred guests on Friday afternoon, honouring Dr. Boris Noyer, organiser of the French Medical Exposition. Guests including members of the Consular Corps, leaders of the French community and of the medical profession in Shanghai.

* * *

IN AND OUT

Mr. C. H. Johnston, British Embassy Staff, is here from Tokyo on a short trip. In Shanghai briefly, during the course of a world tour, is the Rev. G. C. May, of Oxford.

Mr. P. A. Bruce, headmaster of the Chefoo Schools, is here for a conference. And Mr. E. S. Wise is sailing soon on leave in the United States.

For French Children N.C.D.N.

Mme. Roland de Margerie sponsored last Sunday's sports given by French children in Shanghai for the benefit of French children in France. Judges included Mme. L. des Courtils, Mme. de Margerie and Mme. Louis Fabre.

DINNER PARTY

One of the most enjoyable of recent dinner parties was given last Saturday at the Park Hotel by Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Rundell. The evening's honour guest was Mr. Sven Dithmer, who sailed in the Taft for Japan.

Guests at the party included, in addition to Mr. and Mrs. Rundell and Mr. Dithmer, Mr. and Mrs. Eric Petersen, Miss Lyda Mae Francis, Miss Gwen Dew, Miss Dunn, Mr. Paul Buergin, Mr. Frank Harris and Mr. C. O. Harden, who also returned to Japan in the Taft.

* * *

FAREWELLS

Another popular couple, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Selby-Walker, are being widely entertained before they sail for the south. Mrs. Selby-Walker is bound for Bali, where she plans to spend some months, and Mr. Selby-Walker is making a trip to Singapore, mecca of the Fourth Estate these days.

Among last week's affairs in their honour was Monday's cocktail party, at which Mrs. Vera Deas was hostess. Among the guests were Mr. A. H. George, Admiral W. A. Glassford and others.

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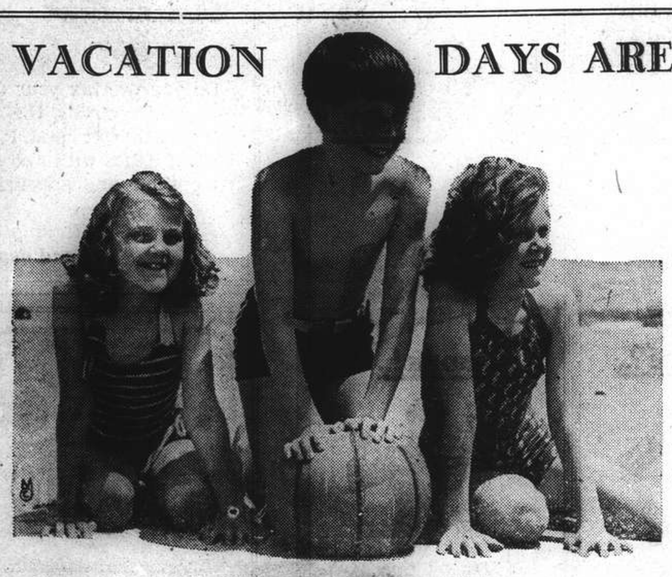

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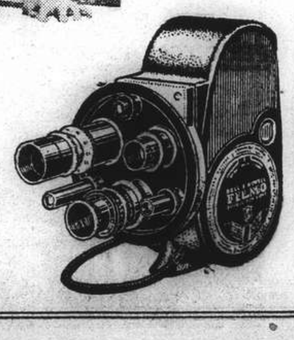

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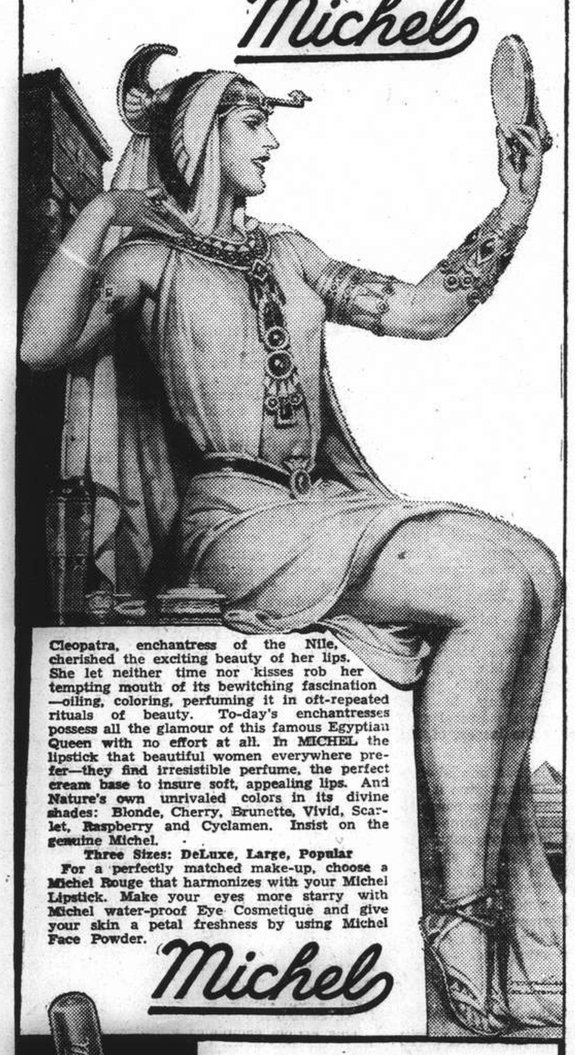
All The Glamour Of An Egyptian Queen . . .
with
Michel



Cleopatra, enchantress of the Nile, cherished the exciting beauty of her lips. She let neither time nor kisses rob her tempting mouth of its bewitching fascination—oiling, coloring, perfuming it in oft-repeated rituals of beauty. To-day's enchantresses possess all the glamour of this famous Egyptian Queen with no effort at all. In MICHEL the lipstick that beautiful women everywhere prefer—they find irresistible perfume, the perfect cream base to insure soft, appealing lips. And Nature's own unrivaled colors in its divine shades: Blonde, Cherry, Brunette, Vivid, Scarlet, Raspberry and Cyclamen. Insist on the genuine Michel.

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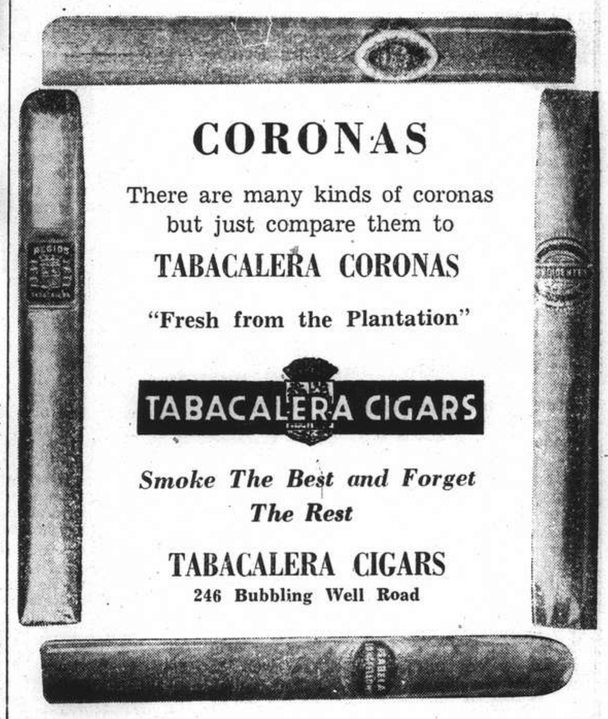

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Quaker Rolled Oats, 20 oz. tin	" tin	3.95
Three Bear Rolled Oats, 20 oz. tin	" "	2.95
American Rolled Oats, bulk	" lb.	.90
American Semolina, bulk	" "	1.35
Cream Of Wheat, 28 oz. pkt	" pkt	6.25
Old Castle Flour, 49 lb. bag	" bag	32.00
Old Castle Flour, bulk	" lb.	.68
Red Cheese, cut	" lb.	6.00
American Cheese, cut	" "	5.80
Kraft Cheese, cut	" "	6.00
Klim Whole Milk, 5 lb. tin	" tin	52.00
Klim Whole Milk, 2½ lb. tin	" "	29.50
Klim Whole Milk, 1 lb. tin	" "	12.75
Gloria Evaporated Milk, tall tin	" "	1.90
Tea Cup Evaporated Milk, tall tin	" "	1.85
Nulacta Butterfat Evaporated Milk	" "	1.95
Carnation Evaporated Milk, tall tin	" "	2.06
Carnation Evaporatel Milk, baby tin	" "	1.03
Del Monte Coffee, 1 lb. tin	" "	6.25
Del Monte Coffee, 2 lb. tin	" "	12.25
Maxwell's Ground Coffee, 1 lb. tin	" "	7.25
S. & W. Ground Coffee, 1 lb. tin	" "	7.25
American Seedless Raisins, bulk	" "	1.40
American Dried Prunes, 70-80 bulk	" "	1.25
Maling Green Peas, 1 lb. tin	" "	1.35
Maling Sugar Corn, No. 2 tin	" "	1.40
Libby's Sauerkraut, No. 2½ tin	" "	2.90
Golden Lyle Syrup, 2 lb. tin	" "	4.00
Log Cabin Syrup, large tin	" "	7.50
Libby's Corned Beef, 12 oz. tin	" "	4.35
Emery Corned Beef, 12 oz. tin	" "	4.00
American Sardines Tomato, oval tin	" "	1.85
Sardines In Olive Oil, flat	" "	1.50
Taikoo Table Sugar, big bag	" bag	9.00
Holland Table Sugar, big bag	" "	8.25
Maling Tomato Sauce, large bot.	" bot	1.65
Del Monte Tomato Sauce, large	" "	3.40
Golden Poppy Pineapple Juice, 1 lb. tin	" tin	1.75
Del Monte Pineapple Juice, No. 2 tin	" "	2.85
Libby's Grapefruit Juice, No. 2 tin	" "	2.45
Real Gold Orange Juice, No. 1 tin	" "	2.10
Rose's Lime Juice, large	" bot.	8.00
Libby's Tomato Juice, No. 2 tin	" tin	2.10
Del Monte Tomato Juice, buffet tin	" "	1.10
German Moth Balls, bulk	" lb	2.75
Coil Incense 3 Star, large size	" box	2.00
Shelltox, quart tin	" tin	5.00
Flit, quart tin	" "	7.30
Lux Toilet Soap, in cake	per cake	.80
Palmolive Toilet Soap in cake	" "	1.10
Listerine Tooth Paste, large pkt	" pkt	2.20
Colgate Tooth Paste, large pkt	" "	2.70
Kotex, 12 Pads, regular pkt	" "	5.00
Ewo Beer, light, large, dozen	" bot	18.50
Hennessy Brandy, quart	" "	125.00
Martell Brandy, quart	" "	135.00
C. O. L. Brandy, Caldbeck's, quart	" "	150.00
Price's Brandy, quart	" "	17.60
Tolley's Brandy, quart	" "	22.00
Price's Dry Gin, quart	" "	10.50
Ewo Dry Gin, quart	" "	12.00
Caldbeck's Dry Gin, quart	" "	11.00
Booth's Old Tom Gin, quart	" "	25.00
Caldbeck's Full Very Delicate Sherry	" "	25.00
Caldbeck's Old Tawny Port Wine, quart	" "	31.00
Martini & Rossi's Italian Vermouth	" "	58.50
Noilly Pratt French Vermouth, quart	" "	37.50
Nugue-Richard French Vermouth, quart	" "	32.50
Tiger Toilet Paper, regular roll	" roll	.88
Grade Toilet Paper, regular roll	" "	1.10
White Pagonda, regular roll	" "	1.40

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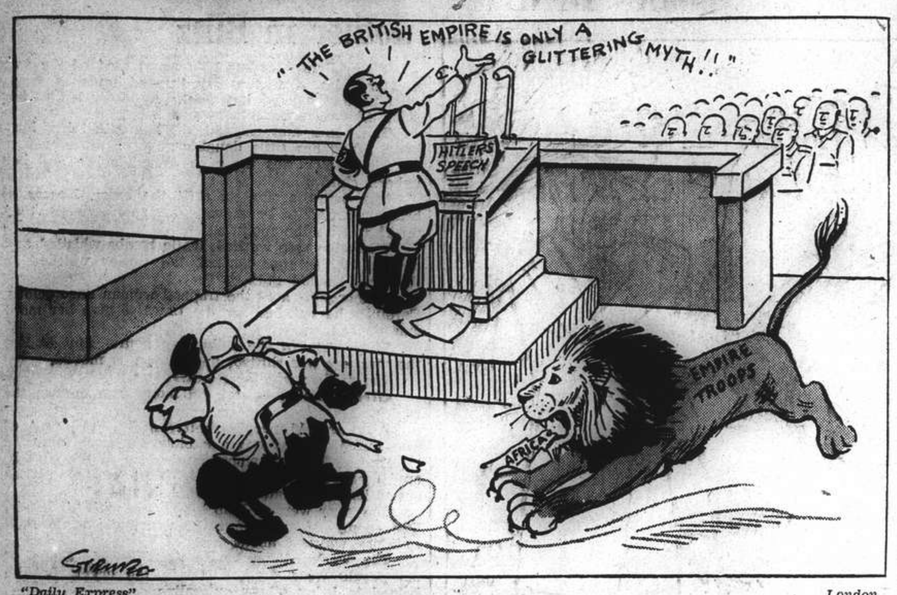
CARTOONS OF THE DAY



"Daily Express" London

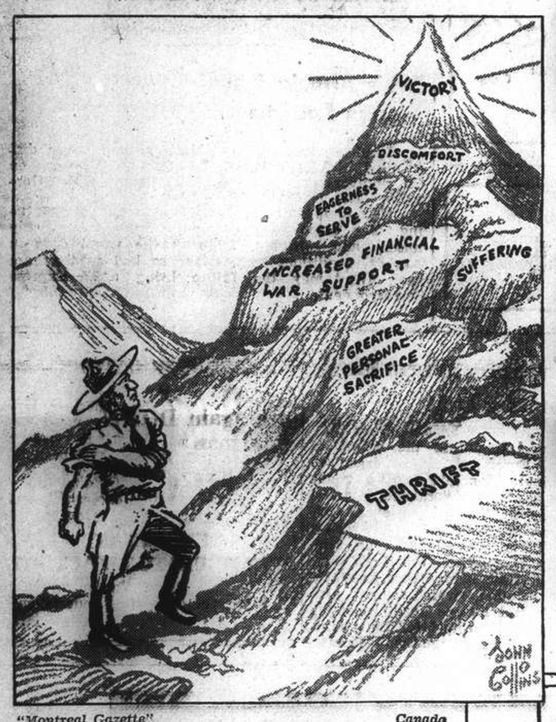
CURRENT HAPPENINGS

"Idaho Daily Statesman" U.S.A.

"The Waif On Our Doorstep"

"Daily Express" London

WE CAN TAKE IT



"Montreal Gazette" Canada

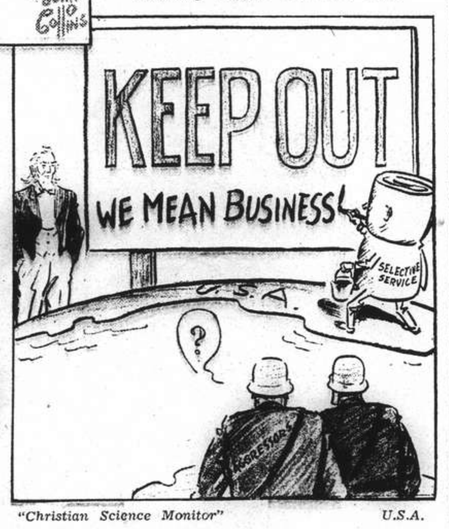
"There Is No Short Cut"

"Montreal Gazette" Canada

"Growing Bigger All The Time"

"Daily Mirror" London

"The hand that rocked the cradle will rock the world"



"Christian Science Monitor" U.S.A.

TIMELY UNDERSCORING

Pacific Peace Not Impossible Says Scripps Howard Press

Washington, May 31.

SCRIPPS-HOWARD newspapers throughout the United States editorially declared yesterday that President Roosevelt in his fireside speech on Tuesday proved that sundry Senatorial and Cabinet "spokesman" were wrong when the President dashed "cold water" on rumours that the United States would convoy ships to Britain.

The editorial added that "Pepperish" threats to bomb Tokyo—referring to a statement by Senator Claude Pepper that the United States should bomb and reduce Tokyo to a shambles—"were less understood but no less dangerous," then the convoy question.

The editorial claimed that "in too many circles the impression is cultivated that our government has slammed the door on negotiations with Japan and that war is inevitable.

"Here again, it is essential that the American and Japanese people keep their eyes on President Roosevelt and Mr. Cordell Hull (Secretary of State) instead of the face-making, war-dancing 'representatives' who so often misrepresent them."

No Verbal Attack

The newspaper editorial said the President pointedly avoided any verbal attack on Japan in his fireside chat, claiming the President "was withstanding the pressure of war-makers in this country and Japan. As a realist he knows that neither nation wants war or can profit from war.

"There is no reason to believe the President will fail to co-operate with any Japanese plan for peace in the Pacific," the editorial concluded.

Japan Warned

Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah yesterday declared that "the Far East never again can be prosperous without cooperation between China and Japan," but warned that "forced co-operation never will ultimately succeed."

Senator Thomas pointed out that even if forced cooperation proved successful temporarily "it will cause the nation forcing the co-operation to be suspicious of all her neighbours."

In a formal statement to Japanese newspaper correspondents, Senator Thomas warned that Japan would lose American confidence completely if she further encouraged "the aggressors now responsible for widespread destruction and loss of life."

He said it would be a fatal mistake for the whole world if the Japanese Government "acts now in such a way as to cause a wider spread of the war."

Relations Unchanged

Political quarters expressed their belief last night that statements made this week by Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Minister, had dashed for the present any prospects for negotiations to improve relations between Japan and the United States.

The two statements seemed to leave relations exactly where they have been for many months—in a state of tense antagonism, although there was no immediate prospect of an open conflict. As a result, there was a renewed impression among some experts that relations more than likely would become worse before any improvement could be noted.

Earlier, unofficial reports published here stated that an improvement in relations might be expected after President Roosevelt avoided any unfriendly reference to Japan in his fireside speech last Tuesday night. Congressional quarters deduced from this that President Roosevelt had moderated his policy toward Japan.

Matsuoka's Statement

Within a few hours, however, Mr. Hull asserted that there had been no change whatever in relations with Japan. Mr. Matsuoka's statement on Friday that Japan's foreign policy was bound up with the tripartite alliance appeared to observers here to have been designed to match the statement by Mr. Hull.

Observers simultaneously noted that President Roosevelt, in his speech, declared that United States aid to China would be increased, which in effect would not be conducive to amicable relations between Washington and Tokyo.

Japan also may be faced by the decision of whether open, armed American aid to Britain would be interpreted as an "attack" upon Germany under the tripartite pact.

One school of thought felt that Japan could escape the necessity of fulfilling her obligations under the pact on the grounds that United States aid to Britain did not constitute a direct attack on Germany. If the Nazis then should shoot at U.S. ships, Japan would be freed of her pledges to the Axis since Germany would not actually have been attacked by the United States.—United Press.

B.B.C. Experts in Singapore

Singapore, May 31.

The preliminary staff of experts from the British Broadcasting Corporation for the powerful 100-kilowatt broadcasting station in Singapore has been completed with the arrival of two members, Miss Ruth Bratt and Miss M. E. Myres. Miss Fratt, who is 25 years of age, was secretary of the B.B.C.'s Western Regional programme director. She is the first B.B.C. woman ever to be promoted to an executive position.

The other B.B.C. members of the broadcasting station are Mr. Eric Davis, who is Director-General of the new Malaya Broadcasting Corporation, Mr. W. R. Reid, his chief executive officer, and Mr. A. D. B. Weigall the chief engineer.

Mr. Davis, a hero of the City of Benares disaster, is an authority on broadcasting and economics, and Mr. Reid was formerly administrative assistant to the Central Council on School Broadcasting of the B.B.C.

Seconded from the British Broadcasting Corporation for two years, Mr. Weigall is acknowledged in B.B.C. circles as an expert in the technical side of broadcasting. Other B.B.C. officials not yet appointed include a producer, news staff and probably a music director.

When the new station is completed and broadcasting from it begins, Singapore will become a vitally important link in the wartime Empire radio chain which now consists of the Canadian and Australian broadcasting systems.

The area affected by broadcasts from here is bounded by Australia, India, China, Japan, Netherlands Indies and Thailand, and announcers will as far as possible be natives of the countries addressed. News will be broadcast in English and many Oriental languages.—Reuter.

Norris Warns U.S. of Danger from Japan

New York, May 31.

Senator George W. Norris, Independent of Nebraska, last night told the United Press that the "danger of a Japanese attack on the United States is greater than people realize. One thing would cause Japan to attack—the decision that she thinks she can win."

He warned that once such a decision would be made, the attack would come "without warning."

He pointed out that the Japanese policy in the Russo-Japanese war was to attack first and declare war afterwards.

He added that he saw no use in negotiating a non-aggression pact with Japan because "I have no confidence that she would keep it if it would be to her advantage to break it."—United Press.

British Middle East Officers Promoted

London, May 31.

Promotion is announced for two leaders of British operations in the Middle East.

Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, who was recently appointed G.O.C. of British forces in Palestine and Transjordan and who was in charge of operations in Greece, becomes a full General. Major-General William Platt who was prominent in the victory of Amba Alagi, has been promoted Lieutenant-General.—Reuter.

Oil Rationing in Bangkok

Bangkok, May 31.

Bangkok has gone on petrol rations, with an announcement by the Government that consumers of fuel oils will have to produce their ration cards, and motorists cannot fill up anywhere unless they produce their cards.

According to authoritative statements there is no oil shortage here yet; but rationing has been introduced as a precautionary measure. If, in future, there is an actual shortage of stocks, then the present petrol rations would be further cut down.—Reuter.

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NANKING—COMING BIG LAUGH HIT!

A UNIVERSAL PICTURE
WATCH FOR OPENING DATE!

Next Week Will Be Critical Point in N.E.I., Japan Talks

Tokyo, May 31.

In an exclusive international radiophone interview with the popular "Yomiuri Shimbun," Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, 67-year old leader of the Japanese Economic Delegation to the Netherlands East Indies, yesterday declared that next week is likely to prove the "peak of the conversations for better or for worse."

The veteran diplomat, whom Miles Vaughn, former United Press Far Eastern correspondent called one of Japan's most patient diplomats, declared that he was hopeful of a meeting with the Netherlands East Indies authorities either on June 5 or June 6.

Mr. Yoshizawa said that while the Dutch East Indies authorities failed to explain their request for a postponement of their answer to Japan's final proposals, this undoubtedly is due to the rapidly changing international situation which they wished to study closely.

Most Friendly

Outside of the conversations the Dutch officials are most friendly, Mr. Yoshizawa declared.

Answering the "Yomiuri" question whether Anglo-American pressure had affected the policy of the Netherlands East Indies, Mr. Yoshizawa replied that the Dutch authorities had told him that their diplomacy was entirely autonomous and did not depend upon the United States or Britain.

The leader of the Japanese delegation declared, "There is hope for real Japanese-N. E. I. friendship in the fact that the Dutch authorities maintain that their aims are sympathetic with Japan's."

Mr. Yoshizawa however repeated Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka's hint saying, "If political and diplomatic steps are exhausted, and if Holland loses the independence of her policy, Japan cannot remain indifferent." He added, "I am prepared to do my best to the very last as long as there remains a gleam of hope."—Domei.

Hope Pinned on Matsuoka

Tokyo, May 31.

The newspaper "Miyako" in this morning's brief editorial pinned hope on Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka's last efforts toward overcoming the deadlock in the Batavia Conference.

The "Miyako" declared that the Netherlands East Indies' inability to realize the world situation and its dependence on Britain and America was "pitiable" but as long as the Netherlands East Indies persisted in this attitude it will be necessary for Japan to exert further effort to make the Netherlands East Indies to reconsider.—Domei.

Japanese Criticize Mr. Eden's Statement on War Aims

FROM PERCY WHITEING

N.C.D.N. Special Correspondent in Japan

Tokyo, May 31.

WITH reference to Mr. Anthony Eden's speech on war aims in which he mentioned Great Britain, the British Dominions, United States of America and South American countries as being co-ordinating factors in a post-war world social reorganization order, the Japanese here regarded as strange and illogical that two such powerful nations as Japan and Soviet Russia should have been omitted by him. The Japanese consider this as due to an unfortunate lack of knowledge of world conditions or the unwillingness to recognize the present situation and the future of Asia and the Western Pacific areas.

Commenting again on Mr. Eden's proposed new extension of a moral order the Japanese adhere to the principle frequently enunciated by their spokesmen that Europeans should attend to European affairs, the Americas to Western hemisphere problems and the Asiatics to Asiatic questions. In the latter Japan asserts leadership in establishing Asiatic conditions along the lines of their own "new order."

They do not hold that other countries should participate in the solution of Far Eastern problems after the liquidation of the Sino-Japanese conflict.

Scathing Attack

The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden's proposal on Thursday to extend to the Far East "a moral order" opposed to Germany's new European order, drew a scathing attack from the "Hochi," which was the only newspaper this morning to comment on Mr. Eden's address, setting forth Britain's war aims.

Declaring that Britain itself was well-known for crimes committed in the fair name of morality, the "Hochi" pointed out that Mr. Eden's plan was conditioned on a British victory.

Commenting further the "Hochi" declared that Mr. Eden's proposal "might be a dream for the future advanced by some somnambulist, but to hear this from the mouth of Britain's Foreign Secretary is amazing. Mention of China and Japan in this connection cannot be permitted to pass without comment.

"Mr. Eden asks for the world to be based upon freedom. Yet was it not Britain that assaulted and isolated one-quarter of the world, conquered and dominated one-fourth of the world's people, placed a great part of the world's resources under its control, destroyed freedom of trade, and tried to suffocate the have-not nations? Was that not Britain?

The "Hochi" declared "No matter how short a memory of the Oriental, he cannot forget that Britain forcibly compelled the Chin Dynasty rulers to lift the ban on import of opium into China."

Japan's Far Eastern order was also keynoted on morality, the "Hochi" said, and on this was based the demand for withdrawal from the Far East of Britain and United States.—Domei.

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and his orchestra

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W.D. & H.O. WILLS'

CAPSTAN

CIGARETTES & TOBACCOS

Apartments for Rent

By J. NORMAN LYND

Doctor Rescues Mother in Blitz

While Bristol endured its worst raid of the war in March last a woman lay trapped under a beam in a bomb-shattered basement. A doctor sat at her side. She was about to have a baby.

The bomb that trapped her had killed her husband, killed her little daughter.

The doctor was there to save her life and her unborn child's.

Men toiled around to shift the beam. Masses of brickwork had to be moved first; otherwise they might fall on the mother.

While the men worked, while bombs whistled and crashed, while guns barked, the doctor watched in the dim, shaded light.

In mercy he kept the trapped woman unconscious. Carefully he watched for the times to give her more anæsthetic.

They were in the cellar for hours. But at last the masonry was shifted, the beam was moved.

The mother was taken out—alive.

Greathearts of Bristol did more than endure the raid.

A vicar had people sheltering in the crypt of his church. There was a cubicle for each family.

One of Hitler's bombs smashed on to the church, and shelterers were trapped. Most of the night's casualties were caused by that bomb.

The vicar went to help his people with his hands. The enemy droned above the wreckage, while shell splinters whizzed about.

The work of his hands was blessed. Some of his people were dead, there in the crypt; but he helped to bring others out—alive.

A girl of eighteen was at home with her father and mother. When the raid started her father went to the porch to watch for fire bombs.

He was killed outside his own door.

The girl tended her mother, and sought to comfort her. Then she saw the house next door was ablaze.

She went out in the worst of the blitz, and found her neighbours were trapped in their burning home.

She stayed on to help to bring them out—alive.

The men of the 8.15 bus, their typist and shopgirl daughters, and their wives, fought a battle for their homes against Nazi fire bombs.

Parties of amateurs worked through the raid with sandbags and stirrup pumps.

This is the measure of their spirit: that there were only eight large fires.

These were got under by the city's firemen.

And when the night was over, after Nazi bombs had damaged many homes, wrecked two more churches, blasted chapels, blocks of offices, a school and a public hall, the men and girls of the 8.15 bus went to their daylight jobs.

Business districts were thronged again.

The stronghold of the West, city of the Merchant Venturers of old, was unshaken in spirit.—"Express Staff" Reporter.

Nazis Attacked in Vienna Leaflets

Leaflets attacking the Nazi régime were distributed in Vienna before Dr. Goebbels's speech on the anniversary of the Austrian union with Germany. The leaflets said:—

"Today must be celebrated as a day of mourning. The union with Germany brought us only misery and suffering. Even in the worst days in Austria, conditions were never as bad as they are now. What may the future bring us?"—Express Correspondent.

NORTH CHINA — TRAVEL „JARDINES" — SOUTH CHINA

How Darlan Sold France to Hitler Revealed

London, May 31.

DETAILS of the plan drawn up by Admiral Darlan, Vichy Vice-Premier, for collaboration with Germany and of the Hitler-Darlan agreement of May 11 were revealed today in an article appearing in the press here.

The Darlan Plan is said to have been elaborated in a long series of conferences in Paris between Admiral Darlan, M. Pierre Laval and Herr Otto Abetz, German envoy to Vichy, from December 13 to February 25, on which date Darlan became head of the French Government.

The plan was based on the definitive acceptance by France of her defeat, adhesion of France to the new order as conceived by Hitler, both in metropolitan France and in French Africa, and the largest measure possible of positive French aid to German victory.

In return the Germans, it is understood, are to give their full support to ensure Admiral Darlan becoming Marshal Pétain's successor as head of the French State, and a promise to him that he should become the "first admiral of Europe."

Between Darlan and Laval perfect understanding was also reached.

The Bribe

As soon as Darlan becomes head of the French state, Laval is to become head of the French Government.

Continuing, the article says that the Hitler-Darlan agreement of May 11 laid down more definite stages for the execution of the Darlan Plan. Parts of the plan have already been put into effect and become public knowledge. French arms and factories have been placed at Germany's disposal, the French merchant marine is being used without restriction for running the British blockade on behalf of the Third Reich, and French ships are being used for carrying German arms and munitions to Africa.

The Syrian airfields incident heralded a more ominous state in the development of the Darlan Plan. "According to information I have received," says the author of the article, "there is no doubt that other parts of the French Empire will be placed at Hitler's disposal as and when the German High Command's plans are ripe for it."

He continues:

Speech Misleading

Attempting to justify his new deal with Hitler, Admiral Darlan on May 23 made a speech which was most significant for what it did not say and for the ambiguity of the things he did say.

"Hitler has not asked me for French colonies," he declared. Darlan's use of the word "colonies" was deliberately misleading. In French official language the term "colonies" never includes territories under mandate, like Syria, nor protectorates like Tunisia and Morocco.

Darlan's use of the word "colonies" was an alibi and a trap—an alibi for himself vis-a-vis the French people, to whom he will turn later and state: "I only mentioned colonies, not mandated territories and protectorates"—a trap for British, American and other foreign peoples who were to be lulled into a false sense of security about the future of the French colonial empire in general.

There can be no doubt whatever today about one thing—there will be nothing but active collaboration from Darlan and the Vichy authorities in placing at the disposal of the German army and air force Tunis, Morocco and Dakar as and when the Germans are ready to take advantage of these territories.

Navy to Fight Britain

The Darlan Plan also has something to say about the French Navy. There is no question of handing it over to Germany. Darlan has gone further and promised by progressive stages to lead up to active participation in the war on Germany's side of French warships and their crews.

The path chosen will be one of a series of provocative acts as occasion offers, with the hope that those will degenerate into an open and violent conflict between the British and French Fleets.

This is the Darlan Plan, partly in active preparation. Up to the end of May 1940, of three French Generalissimos—Gamelin for the army, Vuillemin for the air force and Darlan for the navy—Darlan was the most eloquent advocate of energetic military action against Germany.

The author promises to reveal in a further article the intrigue which led to his throwing in his hand with French defeatists.—Reuter.

McNutt Sees Final Victory for Allies

Mountain Home, Tennessee, May 31.

Mr. Paul V. McNutt, U.S. Federal securities Administrator, last night declared that "wherever there are Chinese and Englishmen, wherever there is a liberty-loving democrat, there will always be an eternal threat to dictatorship."

Mr. McNutt declared that a blitz may bend but will not break the democratic line because that line is as deep as the nation itself.

He urged the United States to strengthen democracy from within while simultaneously bolstering its armament against aggression from without.

Mr. McNutt declared that the democratic forces would prevail in the world battle because democratic people were inspired with a consuming passion for liberty and an indomitable will to defend civilization.—United Press.

Nine Torpedoes Hit Bismarck

London, May 31.

Eight or nine torpedoes hit the Bismarck before she finally heeled over, with her crew swarming like black dots over her hull. This was related yesterday by officers and men who took part in the "kill."

"The enemy fought with great bravery," one of these men declared.

Apparently even to the last the German officers and men all believed the Bismarck was actually unsinkable and they were hoping for relief from the land, having been told that 200 planes had been sent to their assistance.

While the survivors were being picked up, a warning was received that submarines might be in the vicinity and the British vessels moved on.

No Surrender

The Bismarck gave no sign of surrender and kept her battle colours flying to the end. Until her guns were put out of action she replied for some time to the British salvoes with her whole armament.

It is now revealed that the Hood blew up two minutes after being hit. An officer who took part in the battle of Greenland in which the Hood was sunk, said the Bismarck was first sighted in the Denmark Straits on May 23 about 7.30 p.m.

With the Bismarck was the cruiser Prinz Eugen. Weather was fairly thick and visibility was limited to six or seven miles. "All the time visibility was low and there was danger of running into the enemy at close range."

Kept in Sight

The enemy was kept in sight throughout the night which never was really dark.

"Soon after 5 a.m. on May 24, smoke was seen by one of our cruisers (Norfolk) and she knew that one of the ships was the Hood, which was expected to intercept the enemy. Very soon the Hood opened fire, followed by the Bismarck and the Prince of Wales. In a short time the Hood was hit and fire broke out. Two minutes later she blew up. The Prince of Wales continued the action, but was compelled to turn away. The enemy was reduced to about 24 knots and had altered course to the south."—Reuter.

General Hines Urges U.S. Unity

Washington, May 31.

Brigadier-General Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, yesterday appealed for national unity so that the United States can aid in "reestablishing peace throughout the world and in maintaining peace in America."

Speaking at the annual Memorial Day services in Arlington National Cemetery, Brig.-Gen. Hines recalled that China had once isolated herself behind the Great Wall but enemies succeeded in coming through the gates "due to disloyalty on the part of the gate-keepers." He warned the United States against such disloyal acts.

Sergeant Alvin York, U.S. World War hero, appealed for convoys to Great Britain if these are needed.

"If England falls, we will be next on Herr Hitler's list," he declared.—United Press.

Former Kaiser Said Extremely Ill

Berlin, May 31.

Informed German sources revealed yesterday that according to the latest reports from The Hague, Wilhelm II, former Emperor of Imperial Germany, was extremely ill. The former Kaiser, according to these sources, "could not be described as dying," although they admitted he was "extremely ill."—United Press.

Germany Disowns Rieth

Berlin, May 31.

Germany has disowned Kurt Rieth, who was arrested by United States authorities and is now held on Ellis Island pending deportation proceedings. Rieth was former German Minister to Austria, but the Nazis say he has maintained no contact with the German Government since his retirement from Foreign Office service seven years ago.—Reuter.

Turkish Army in First Class Condition

Ankara, May 31.

Assurances that the Turkish army was in first-class condition was given by the War Minister speaking in a debate in the National Assembly on the Budget for 1941, which totals 310,000,000 Turkish pounds. The Budget was passed. It is understood that a Turkish technical commission is shortly going to the United States to arrange for the acquisition of war materials and aeroplanes.—Reuter.

Europe Must Form Single Economic Unit

London, May 31.

A suggestion that the whole of Central Europe should be organized as a single economic unit was made by Dr. Dadislav Feierabend, Minister of State in the Czechoslovak government, speaking in London yesterday. "It is not enough," he said, "merely to condemn the Nazis' new order. Against it we must present a better solution, which would prevent Central Europe again becoming a jumping-off ground for the attainment of world domination."—Reuter.

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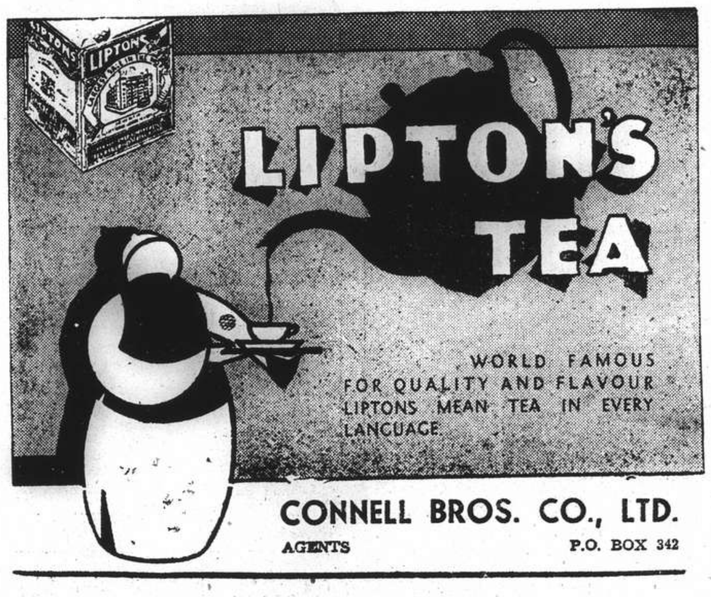

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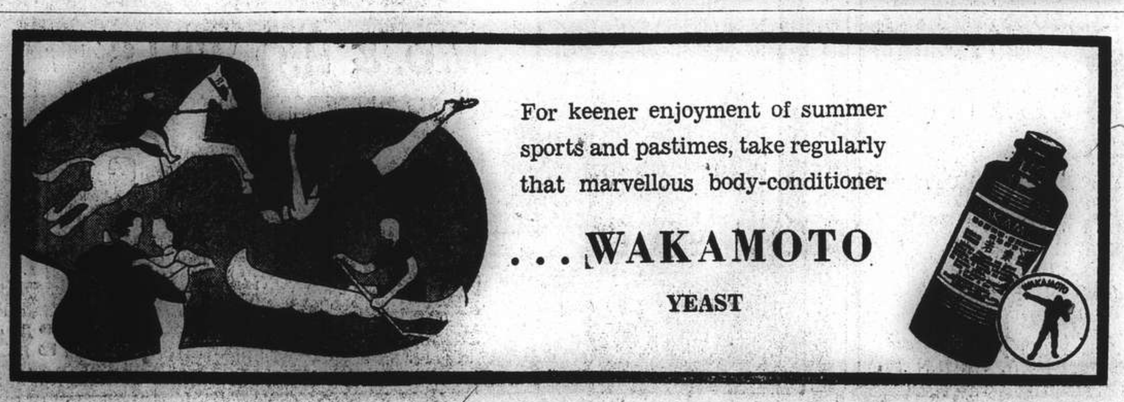

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Y-41

FROM DAY TO DAY

REV. W. H. Hudspeth and Mr. Hudspeth returned on Friday from a long tour of South China.

THE May issue of the Municipal Gazette was published on May 30, by the Secretariat of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

ANOTHER broadcast entitled "Uncensored News from Norway" will be delivered by Mr. K.A. Persen over XMHA. at 9.30 p.m. today.

THE usual service will be held in Union Church on Sunday at 10.45 a.m. and will be followed by the communion service. The preacher will be Rev. C. W. Allan.

THE Rev. William McGoldrick, of the Missionaries of St. Columban, will give the talk on the Catholic Hour broadcast over XMHA at 7.30 p.m., today. Father McGoldrick's subject is "Devotion to the Saints."

THERE was no difference in the labour situation here yesterday, with all the strikes continuing. It was revealed that the 4,000 painters, who struck about a week ago, had refused the mediation of the local Painters' Union and had said that they would not resume work until given an increase by their employers.

THE Municipal Council has given notice that, subject to protests, if any, being heard and over-ruled, it is proposed to abandon the scheduling of Seoul Road. Protests against such abandonment should be submitted to the Secretary and Commissioner General, S.M.C. before June 11.

ABOUT $2,000 in cash and valuables were stolen by a gang of five robbers, two of them armed with pistols, at 6.30 a.m. yesterday when they visited a Chinese dwelling at 26 Yue Shing Li off Dixwell Road, outside the Settlement limits, and intimidated the occupants. No alarm had been raised and the robbers made an easy getaway.

THE work of the International Red Cross etc., have been of great interest and may well be of particular interest to persons in Shanghai. The Central British War Fund is therefore arranging for these "Summaries of Work" to be available for perusal at the Headquarters of the B.W.A. at 12, The Bund (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Building).

REGULAR air service between Nanking and Tokyo, with the two capitals as termini, will be inaugurated by the Dai Nippon Airways Company from today, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reports. Hitherto, Shanghai had been the terminus of China-bound planes of the Dai Nippon Airways, the Shanghai-Nanking service being maintained by the China Aviation Company.

THE library, reading room and museum of the Royal Asiatic Society's building at 20 Museum Road will be closed to the public for two weeks from today while renovations are being carried out through the generosity of the International Institute of China. Members of these two institutions will be able to gain access to the library and members' reading room during this period.

SEVERAL houses were partly destroyed yesterday morning when flames broke out in Shing Ming Road in Chapei. Firemen from the Honckew station raced to the scene and had the blaze under control within quarter of an hour. The flames were completely extinguished after an hour and a half and the firemen returned to the station at 12 noon. Five houses were damaged in the fire.

RADIO listeners may remember with pleasure the charming song recital some weeks ago given by the pupils of Mme. Bela Resek over XCDN. They will now have the opportunity of hearing another talented group sing this afternoon from the same station at 3.30 p.m. Rose May Butler, the American pianist, will accompany the Misses Lilian Tiang, Sih Ying, Grace Chu and Beatrice Chen.

THE police report for the week ending May 31, showed a slight increase in the minor cases, the total being given as 356 as compared to 340 recorded in the previous week. Cases to show slight decreases were armed robberies, snatching, pocketpicking and opium cases. An increase of 58 was recorded by the police in arresting criminals during the week, the total being 454 and of this number 125 were identified as old offenders.

A MALE Russian came to the Hongkew police station at 3.30 a.m. yesterday and reported that he had been robbed of a wallet by two Russians on Yuenfong Road. The book, he said, contained $10, four pawnshop tickets, a driver's licence and some personal papers. The two robbers, he claimed, struck him on the head after they had robbed him, and disappeared. The report turned out to be false and detectives discovered that the complainant had been drunk and had lost the wallet.

THE funeral of Song Yah-kwei, C.P.C. No. 883 of the French police, who was murdered with an axe while on duty on May 28, took place yesterday morning. The cortege proceeded from the Municipal mortuary in Route Delastre and went along Route Frelupt and Route Stanislas Chevalier. The chief mourners were the family of the deceased and Lieut.-Col. L. Fabre, Commissioner of French police. Representatives of all stations and branches of the police were present. Numerous wreaths were sent.

THE sports section of the B.W.A. are organizing on June 9, an afternoon at Pootung by the permission of the China Printing & Finishing Co. All the members and their friends and non-section members are very welcome. There will be tennis, clock golf and other games and competitions. All money made will be donated to the B.W.A. War Fund. Tickets are on sale in the office of the B.W.A., and we shall be glad if all who will be coming will buy tickets as early as possible so that we may notify the caterers how many to expect.

Central War Fund Assists Prisoners of War

IN a recent article in this newspaper the Central British War Fund gave extracts from the Red Cross "Summary of Work" dealing with the expenditure of funds and the work being carried on by the Red Cross. The "Summary" tells of the work achieved in assistance given to Prisoners of War, parcels despatched via Geneva, difficulties met and overcome in relation to parcels and information.

The work of the International Red Cross and so on have been of great interest and may well be of particular interest to persons in Shanghai. The Central British War Fund is therefore arranging for these "Summaries of Work" to be available for perusal at the Headquarters of the B.W.A. at 12, The Bund (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Building).

Prisoner of War Parcels

Up to the end of February it is reported that the War Organization had handed to the G.P.O. over 1,000,000 parcels for transmission. The delivery of parcels is said to be greatly improved. With regard to food parcels the "Summary" advises that in view of the fact that cooking facilities in the camps will soon be reduced as they will not be heated during the summer months, the contents of food parcels are being revised.

Food which requires cooking will be replaced by other items as the weather gets warmer. At the request of the Ministry of Food the tea ration in parcels has been reduced to the civilian scale of this country—4 oz. a fortnight. Coffee is being sent as an alternative.

Prisoners in Italy

Some prisoners of war are in Italian hands. The principal camp is at Sulmona, a small town in the Abruzzi, about 100 miles due East of Rome. It is a healthy spot and has a bracing climate. The commandant of the camp is reported to show a human appreciation of the needs of prisoners of war. The men live in hutments which were built in the 1914-1918 war for Austrian prisoners. The hutments are heated by stoves and there is a small hospital in the camp.

The first concern, it was realised, was to supply the prisoners with warm underclothing and new boots. It is reported that all that was needed in these matters has arrived at the camp. Each prisoner, it is also reported had a special Christmas dinner and gift of 20 lire from the Protecting Power with which to purchase a special Christmas gift. Books are being sent by the Red Cross to meet the requests for reading matter.

News of Missing Men

Enquiries for men who have been missing since the Dunkirk evacuation continue to be made of the Wounded, Missing, and Relatives Department, which is able to tell relatives that names are still coming through from Geneva for the first time. Every week a few names are received of men who are reported to be prisoners of war but of whom nothing has been heard since May. Recently one cable contained the names of 12 merchant seamen who were last heard of in June last.

Enquiries from overseas, particularly from America, regarding air raid casualties also continue to arrive and it is very seldom that the department is unable to send some information in reply. The service is one way of showing in practical form appreciation of the aid received in money and in kind from America and elsewhere overseas.

Through Geneva

Some weeks ago the Department instituted what it describes as the third party system. Twice a week it sends an air mail letter to the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva comprising a list of men still posted as missing. With the letter is a further list of names and numbers and prison camp addresses of prisoners of war who, it is thought may be able to give some information about the missing men.

The International Red Cross Committee is requested to have the prisoners questioned and the Department has recently received its first instalment of replies, which are of such a nature as to lead it to believe that the method may be a satisfactory way of obtaining news of missing men.

Shanghai's Part

Last year the Central British War Fund contributed £500 to the Overseas League Tobacco Fund for Prisoners of War and of course prisoners will have benefitted from the Fund's remittances to the Red Cross for general purposes which have to date amounted to £12,710 out of a total of £18,960. At the Executive Committee's last meeting it was decided to consider the claims of prisoners of war when allocating money to war charities early in June.

Japanese Journal Attacks U.S. Oil Embargo Proposal

Tokyo, May 31.

Predicting certain deterioration of the already unstable situation in the Pacific area if the measure is adopted, the fiery "Japan News Week," in its issue published today, severely criticized the Weiss bill now pending in Congress, providing for an embargo on Japan-bound United States oil.

Enactment of the measure, the publication declared, would lead only to an aggravation of Pacific tension. The journal asserted that although the oil controversy appears to resist solution, it is possible to work out a successful compromise.

The "News Week" declared that if the bill is adopted, Congress would do the greatest possible harm to the United States' own interests, as well as those of Japan.

A Warning

"Japan requires oil for purposes of peace as well as for purposes of war, and if the United States cuts off the supply, Japan may be compelled to hunt for the commodity in other sources—and justly so....

"If Japan can obtain sufficient petroleum from the Netherlands East Indies by peaceful means, then Representative Weiss' proposed embargo is futile. If Netherlands East Indies oil cannot be obtained peacefully, then the Weiss embargo might goad Japan into obtaining it by seizing territory where it is produced, which is one of the actions which would bring on an open break between Japan and the United States.

"Such an eventuality," the "News Week" declared, "would run counter to all attempts to relieve the Pacific tension."

Can Be Solved

The journal did not question the United States' right to curtail oil shipments to Japan and also voiced appreciation of the United States' desire not to allow Japan to accumulate oil which might be used against her, or trans-shipped to the Axis nations.

"The problem appears to be a dilemma at first sight, but it is not and can be solved without resort to an embargo. The United States could easily make a rough estimate of Japan's petroleum requirement, for say a 60-day period, and by means of the licensing system limit oil exports to such a maximum.

"America's interests in the case of a conflict with Japan would be protected, while Japan would have an alternative to the necessity of obtaining its petroleum supply by seizure."

The "News Week" declared that Representative Weiss apparently was trying to popularize his name with spectacular suggestions, but adoption of his proposal would defeat its purpose, for the likely resultant conflict in the Pacific would cause incalculable harm to the position of the Anglo-Saxon Powers.—Domei.

Matsuoka's Statement On Policy Welcomed

Tokyo, May 31.

Japan's vernacular press today prominently played the statement Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, Foreign Minister, made last night that the Tripartite Pact forms an "immutable basis of our foreign policy," generally extending full support to the statement.

The "Asahi Shimbun," in a typical editorial, declared the statement was motivated by an effort to check propaganda in American newspapers which, in the event it was ignored, might seriously obstruct future action of Japanese diplomacy.

The "Yomiuri Shimbun," commenting on this same phase, said such obstruction might prove to be a serious embarrassment to Japan in the future.

The "Asahi Shimbun" said the American press had been carrying speculative stories to the effect that a compromise between the United States and Japan was possible, and concluding that because of this Japan was becoming cool towards the Tripartite Pact. This was the reason Mr. Matsuoka made his statement, the "Asahi" added.

The "Asahi," commenting on Japan's southward policy, claimed that American newspapers purposely refused to understand correctly Japan's "real intentions" and grossly discounted Japan's national power in connection with the Sino-Japanese hostilities in order to interfere with Japan's programme of establishing a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. (The "Asahi" claimed that Japanese power, to the contrary, has been advancing despite hostilities in China.)

The newspaper claimed that the tendency of the American press to discount Japan's power and misunderstand Japan's "real intentions" has been intensified since President Roosevelt's fireside chat.—United Press.

Thailand Continues League Membership

Bangkok, May 31.

Questioned regarding a Japanese report that Thailand had stopped paying her membership subscription to the League of Nations, the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs denied that Thailand had resigned from the League.

He added that payment of the regular subscription had been kept in abeyance because of the high tension in Europe and difficulties of transport and communication on the Continent.

It was impossible to indicate when Thailand might resume her remittance to the League, which might have to be delayed until normal conditions returned to Europe.—Reuter.

Thai Publicity Minister In Singapore

Singapore, May 31.

Major Vilas Osthananda, Thai Minister of State and Director-General of Publicity, arrived yesterday to discuss with the government the question of supplying oil to Thailand, and also for exchanging views "on other matters" with Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Commander-in-Chief in the Far East, and other service and government officers.

M. Osthananda early this month negotiated with the Netherlands East Indies for a supply of oil, but the result of the talks is not known.—Reuter.

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SHIPPING NEWS

The D.K.K. ss. **Tsingtao Maru**, operating between Shanghai and northern ports, left Shanghai for Tsingtao and Dairen yesterday morning, after a brief stay of 36 hours in port. The steamer is not expected back here until next Saturday.

* * *

The fast French **Commandant Dorise** of the Messageries Maritimes Line arrived in port on Friday afternoon and tied up at Lower Buoys 12 and 15. The steamer, coming here from Saigon, brought approximately 6,900 tons of coal and 5,200 bags of rice.

* * *

After undergoing repairs in Hongkong, the French freighter **Gouverneur General A. Varenne**, which has been delayed for about a fortnight, is due here tomorrow and will berth at Hunt's Wharf, Shanghai side. She is coming from Saigon with a large shipment of rice for local discharge.

* * *

The **Tientsin Maru**, running on the Shanghai-Tsingtao-Dairen service, is expected in port tomorrow morning and will berth alongside the company's Whangpoo Wharf in Yangtszepoo. The steamer will remain here until 3 p.m. on Tuesday when she will sail on her return voyage to the northern ports.

* * *

The fast freighter **West Cusetta** of the American Mail Line, operated by the Everett Steamship Corp., will arrive in port early tomorrow morning. She will discharge a large shipment of general cargo destined for Shanghai and will berth at the Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf, Shanghai side. The steamer will leave Shanghai for Hongkong and Manila a few days later.

Due at Future Dates

All vessels are listed under their terminal port. The first date is that of the ship's departure from that port, and the second is the date she is due to arrive in Shanghai. Where a ship's name is duplicated it indicates the port of call last visited.

On account of the present international situation there is considerable interference with movements of ships, especially those from Europe. In cases where it is definitely known that the vessel is not running to schedule the Shanghai arrival date is omitted.

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From New York		**From Honolulu**	
Nankai M	— 27/6	Asama M	20/5 23/6
P Jackson	— 28/6	**From Manila**	
From Los Angeles		K'kura M	31/5 5/6
Yawata M	28/4 2/6	**From Yokohama**	
P Coolidge	— 4/6	Anyo M	— 6/6
P Pierce	— 21/6	**From Kobe**	
Asama M	12/5 23/6	Taiyo M	31/5 2/6
P Taft	— 2/7	Yawata M	31/5 2/6
From Seattle		**From Nagasaki**	
W Cuseta	10/5 2/6	S'hai M	1/6 2/6
Coldbrook	25/5 16/6		
Satartia	29/5 20/6		

CHINA PORTS

From Dairen			
T'tsin M	31/5 2/6		

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The undermentioned vessels are due to leave Shanghai on the dates indicated

For Capetown		**For Hongkong**	
P Jackson	10/7	West Cuseta	3/6
P Adams	24/7	P Coolidge	5/6
For New York		Coldbrook	18/6
Nankai M	28/6	P Pierce	22/6
P Jackson	10/7	Cape Flattery	28/6
P Adams	24/7	P Taft	3/7
For Los Angeles			
P Cleveland	8/6	**For Kobe and Yokohama**	
P Coolidge	19/6	Taiyo M	6/6
P Pierce	5/7	P Cleveland	8/6
P Taft	16/7	P Coolidge	19/6
For San Fco.		P Pierce	5/7
P Cleveland	8/6	P Taft	16/7
P Coolidge	19/6		
P Pierce	5/7	**For Nagasaki**	
P Taft	16/7	Nagasaki M	1/6
For Seattle		Shanghai M	3/6
West Cuseta	3/6	Kobe M	5/6
Coldbrook	18/6		
Satartia	22/6	**For Dairen**	
Cape Flattery	28/6	Tientsin M	3/6
For Manila		Hoten M	6/6
West Cuseta	3/6	Tsingtao M	9/6
Yawata M	3/6	Tientsin M	12/6
P Coolidge	5/6		
Coldbrook	18/6		
P Pierce	22/6		
Asama M	24/6		
Cape Flattery	28/6		
P Taft	3/7		

Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Consignees
Holland M.	Husan	Showa S
Khai Dinh	Saigon	M.M.
Antai	Hsinkong	Chung Hua
Yichang	Dairen	Tai Ping
Nagasaki M.	Japan	T.K.K.
Marion	Tientsin	T.K.K.
Koan M.	Japan	Showa S
Pan Gothia	Palembang	S.V.O.C

Yesterday's Departures

Name	Flag	Despatcher
Essi	Pana.	Chung Tung
Meisoo	Am.	S.V.O.C.
Meiying	Am.	S.V.O.C.
Tsingtao M.	Jap.	D.K.K.
Dagmar Salen	Swe.	Wallem
Huashan M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Folozu	Pana.	Wallem
Foch	Pana.	K.M.A.

Men-of-War in Port

Name	Flag	Type	Berthed
Luzon	Am.	Gbt.	B.N.B.
Wake	Am.	Gbt.	B.N.B.
D. de Lagree	Fr.	Gbt.	K.S.D.
Fran. Garnier	Fr.	Gbt.	F.N.B.
E. Cariotto	Itl.	Gbt.	1-2 B.
Lepanto	Itl.	Gbt.	1-2 B.

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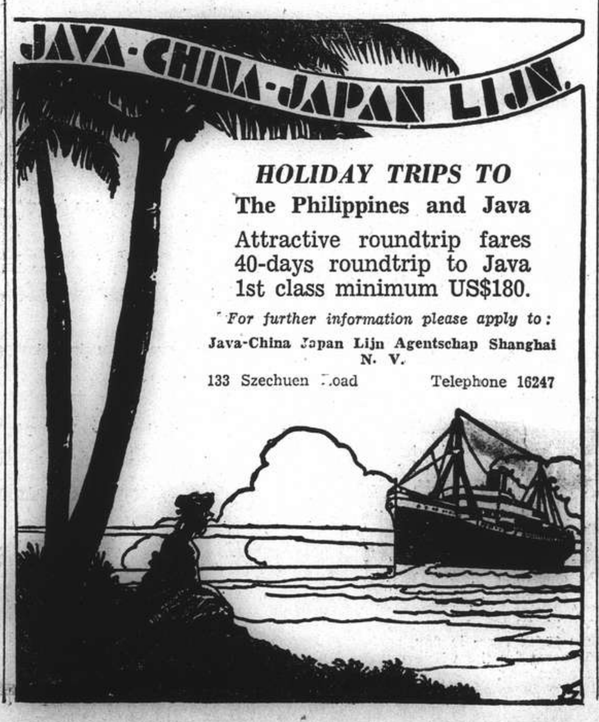
ss. HOTEN MARU	June 4	June 6 at 9 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU	June 7	June 9 at 9 a.m.
ss. TIENTSIN MARU	June 11	June 12 at 3 p.m.
ss. HOTEN MARU	June 13	June 15 at 9 a.m.

DAIREN-TIENTSIN LINE (Sailing from Dairen)

ss. MANJYU MARU	June 7	at 5 p.m.
ss. PEKING MARU	June 9	at 5 p.m.

SHANGHAI-TSINGTAO-TIENTSIN-DAIREN LINE (Freight only)



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PRES. COOLIDGE	June 19
PRES. PIERCE	July 5
PRES. TAFT	July 16
PRES. CLEVELAND	Aug. 3

TO HONGKONG AND MANILA

PRES. COOLIDGE	June 5
PRES. TAFT	July 3

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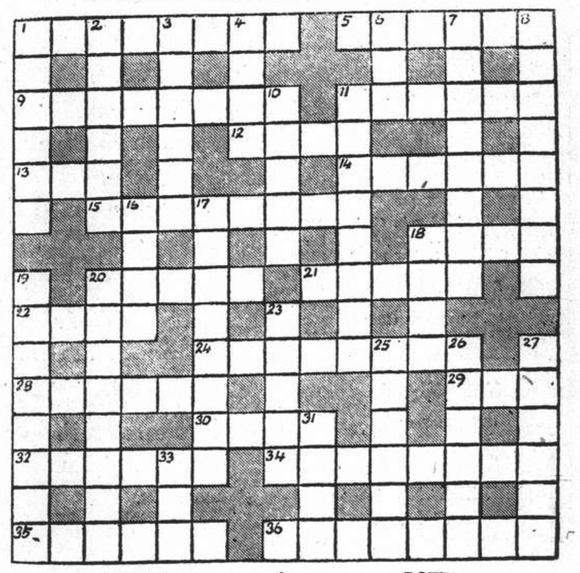
SUNDAY CROSSWORD No. 614



ACROSS

1 In this active fashion is shown a flower that is not dead
5 A disgrace to all the branches of our forces but one
9 Calling
11 Helmet
12 This pet has saved many a life
13 The head of 21 across
14 An implement that comes from mean huts
15 A limited period in America is the making of this station
18 Bother
20 The book that upsets part of a farm
21 Town of Africa
23 River of Germany
24 Though a bad woman herself she advises one to discard what is wrong
26 This woman would even make a madhouse upset
29 One of the flock
30 A variety of the end of 1 across
32 Part of the body that urges continuation of taking care
34 No, this kind of dog is not half amphibian
35 Method
36 Human beings agree in the mind

DOWN

1 In a tax it makes frivolity
2 One vessel has another in it and yet it's all empty
3 A tangled halter
4 Circuit
6 See nothing from the last
7 Sad
8 It's unmusical; take away the first letter and there's one fewer
10 Baby's nurse
11 "Use me, Ass" (anag.)
16 An Oriental of rank
17 No, he's not a dealer in Continental money (if you can't make it out just make a good shot for it)
18 Pacific islands
19 These old inhabitants of Canaan suggest that a N. Zealand bird is dangerous
20 Business not necessarily at the card table
23 One of the planets
25 Flower
26 Deadly
27 Decent in olden days
31 Just some lake or other and nothing else
33 This is to make better after a rest

The solution will be published tomorrow

Y'DAY'S SOLUTION.—**ACROSS**: 5, Bumper; 8, Improper; 9, Sirloin; 10, Spree; 11, Royalties; 13, Whistled; 14, Darwin; 17, Tap; 19, Asp; 20, Nuclei; 23, Relevant; 26, Scampered; 28, Ditto; 29, Neutral; 30, Flagging; 31, Annexe. **DOWN**: 1, Jigsaw; 2, Upbraid; 3, Potentate; 4, Demure; 5, Brigands; 6, Mulct; 7, Epidemic; 12, Odd; 15, Appendage; 16, Luncheon; 18, Airedale; 21, Ire; 22, Fantail; 24, Edible; 25, Trough; 27, Mitre.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

Money and Exchange

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK

SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1941

BANK'S SELLING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 3 5/16d.	$ 72.45
U.S. $100 @ 5 5/8	$1,660.47
Yen 23¾	$100
Guilders 10	100
Rupees 18¾	100
Pesos 10¾	100
Hongkong $23	100

Closing rates unchanged

BANK'S BUYING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 3 3/16d.	$ 71.11
U.S. $100 @ 5 1/8	$1,818.00
London—demand, $1=	3 3/8d.
4 months' sight credits	3 7/16d.
4 months' sight docts	3 5/16d.
6 months' sight credits	3 1/16d
6 months' sight docts	3 1/16d.
New York—demand, $100=	U.S. $5 1/16
4 months' sight credits	U.S. $5 1/16
4 months' sight docts	U.S. $5 3/16

Closing rates unchanged

NEW YORK/LONDON CASH RATES

£1=U.S. $4.03¾ U.S. $1=59.44d.

INTERBANK CLOSING SELLING RATES

Sterling ..... 3 5/16d. U.S. $5⅜
Hongkong/London 1/3

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY

Java Guilders ..... Selling 10

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., INC.

Buying U.S.$100=$1,839.080 £1=$71.111
Selling U.S.$100=$1,904.761 £1=$73.142

HUA HSING COMMERCIAL BANK

Sterling Selling Rate @ 6d per H.H.$ 1
U.S.$ Selling " @ 9⅜ " H.H.$100
Local $ (Fapi) buying @ 180 per H.H.$100

CUSTOMS OFFICIAL RATES FOR DUTY PAYMENTS

Gold Unit 1.00—Hua Hsing $2.794
CRB$ or @ 183
Gold Unit 1.00—Local Dollar $5.113

Local Exchange Report

Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson

INTER BANK CASH DELIVERY

£ Highest 3 23/32 Lowest 3 5/16
U.S. $ 5 1/32 5 1/32

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

	SELLING		BUYING
Cash		May/July	
£ T.T.	3 5/16	4 m/s. l.c.	3 7/16
U.S$ T.T.	5⅜	4 m/s. l.c.	5 1/16
Rs. T.T.	18⅜	15 d/s.	18⅞

BAR SILVER

	READY	FOR'D
London pence per std. oz.	23 7/16	23 7/16

U.S. $/£ CROSS RATE CASH QUOTATIONS

New York closing rate for May 30 —
Local Sellers of U.S.$ against £ at the close 3.90¼
Local Buyers of U.S.$ against £ at the close 3.90¾

The local market opened at 3 23/32d. sterling and 5 1/32 U.S.$. Good buyers came out at these rates and quotations eased slightly but were maintained for the remainder of the morning on the basis of 3 7/16 sterling and 5⅜ U.S.$. Business, however, was quiet except for a few month-end operations and the market closed dull, the undertone being uncertain, with sellers at:—

3 5/16 Sterling 5⅝ U.S.$. Cash/June

Foreign Exchanges

Closing, May 31.

Bombay Rupee T. T. on:

Japan	61½ N	London	1/5 13/16
N.Y.	333¼-332¾	2 mths	
Shanghai	19½	" sellers	1/5 15/16
Hongkong	82½	" buyers	1/6
		Japan 2 mths	
		" sellers	83 N.
		" buyers	77½ N.

London £ Sterling T. T. on:

New York	402.50	Bombay	1/6
Madrid	40.00	Hongkong	1/3 3/32
Berne	17.30	Singapore	2/4 3/16
Bel. Congo	176½	Yokohama	1/2½
Shanghai	3 13/16d.	" buying	1/2

N.—Nominal

—Reuter.

Foreign Money Rates

London:		May 31.
Fine Bank Bills,	3 months	1 1/16%
Bank Bills,	6 months	1 1/16%
Fine Trade Bills,	3 months	2¾%
Fine Trade Bills,	6 months	3¼%
Call money		⅜

—Reuter.

British Commodities

Friday's Closing Quotations

London, May 30.

Prices in the London rubber market today ruled steady.

London Rubber: Spot buyers 13 7/16 +⅛; sellers 13¾ unc; June del. buyers 13⅜ +1/16; sellers 13½ +1/16.
London Metals: Tin, Standard, cash, middle price £263¼ +1⅜; 3 mths., middle price £264⅞ +1 3/16.

—Reuter.

Local Commodities

Yesterday's Prices

Cotton yn. 20's, D.H. p.b. Cash		$1,437
Tungchow cotton ..	per picul	232
Shanghai cotton ..	per picul	212
Raw silk, Steamfil, 20/22 78%	picul	$6,150
Flour, local ..	per bag (49lb.)	$29.00
Flour, imported	"	Nom. 30.50

Manila Gold Shares

(Sales in Pesos)

May 30.	Sales	Prices 10.00 a.m.	Prices p.m. Closing
Atok	33	A	A
Antamok	05	A	A
Baguio Gold	154	A	A
Batong Buhay	0075	A	A
Big Wedge	32	A	A
Coco Grove	0725	B	B
Consolidated Mines	0019	B	0020
Demonstration	0525	A	0525
East Mindanao	06	B	06
I. X. L.	22	A	22
Ipo Gold	05	A	05
Itogon	17	B	17
Mambulao Consolidated	01	A	01
Masbate Consolidated	0875	B	0875
Mine Operations	055	A	055
North Camarines	023	B	023
Paracale Gumaus	245	B	245
San Mauricio	30	A	30
Surigao Consolidated	17	B	17
Suyoc	095	A	095
Syndicate Investment	022	A	022
United Paracale	16	B	16
Mindanao Motherlode	26	B	265
Manila Hat-Alai	8.00	A	7.50
Benguet Consolidated (over the counter)	3.00	A	—

Turnover 35,000 shares, Index 44.36.
B—Bid. A—Asked.—Reuter.

London Bullion

London, May 31.

London Gold: Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. 168/- unchanged.
London Silver: Market steady. No business done. After the official fixing the market remained steady with no business passing.
Spot ..... 23 7/16d. unchanged
Forward ..... 23 7/16d. unchanged
—Reuter.

London Stocks

Friday's Closing Quotations

London, May 30.

The London Stock Exchange closed the week fairly brightly, with leading industrials and rubbers in demand for yield purposes, while shippings continued to rule firm. Elsewhere, the market was mainly steady but quiet.

Kaffirs ruled quiet, except Consolidated Gold Fields, which partially recovered early sharp losses due to the passing of the interim dividend.

Mawchi Mines was a good feature among tins.

In the foreign bond section, Chinese, Japanese and Brazilian issues tended to move higher.—Reuter.

	May 29	30
U.K. LOANS		
3½% War Loan (Reg.)	£103 1/32	103 1/32
3% Defence Loan	101⅝	101⅝
CHINESE LOANS		
4½% Gold Loan, 1898	38	38
4½% Anglo-French Loan	37	37
5% Crisp Loan, 1912	21	21
5% Reorg. Loan, 1913	31	31
6% Stg. Notes, 1925	7—9	7—9
5% Honan Rly., 1905	10	10
5% Hukuang Rly., 1911	14	14
5% " " (Ger. Is.)	13	13
5% Lung T'ing U. H. Rly.	9	9
5% S'hai-Nanking Rly.	14	14
5% T'tsin-Pukow Rly. B.	10	10
5% " " G.	10	10
6% " " (Supl. Loan) B.	10	10
5% " " (Supl. Loan) G.	10	10
5% Canton-Kowloon Rly.	9	9
5% Chinese Imp. Rly.	48	48
JAPANESE BONDS		
5% Sterling Loan, 1907	29½	29¼
6% Sterling Loan, 1924	26½	26½
BANKS AND INSURANCE		
Chartd. Bank of I. A. & C.	8⅞	8⅞
H. & S. Bank (Ldn. Reg.)	76	76
" " " (Col. Reg.)	78 N	79 N
Mercantile Bank of India	11	11⅛
National Bank of India	31	31
Un. Ins. Soc. of Canton	22	22
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIALS		
Bristol Aeroplane	10/3	10/3
B'ti h American Tobacco	88/1½	88/1½
Dunlop Rubber	32/9	33/1½
Imp. Chem. Industries	30/10½	31/-
United Steel	23/3	23/4½
Woolworths	48/-	48/6
MINES		
Chinese Eng. & Min.	11/-	11/-
Chosen Corp.	4/-	4/-
Man man Investments	6/3	6/3
Pekin-Syndicate	1/-	1/-
Sub-Nigel	141/3	141/3
Western Holdings	11/1½	11/-
MISCELLANEOUS		
Great Western Rly.	33	32¾
Gula Kalumpong Rubber	15/-	15/-
London, Midland & Scot.	12½	12
S'hai Elec. Construction	13/6	13/6
S'hai Waterworks "A"	15	15
Shell Transport & Trad.	41/3	41/3

Singapore Weekly Rubber Report

Singapore, May, 8.

A Rubber Controller has been appointed in London through whose medium the Ministry of Supply will now be the sole importer of rubber into the United Kingdom. It is expected that the Ministry of Supply will use the market organization for the purchase of Rubber and distribution to consumers. Until definite details have been received, it is too early to comment usefully, but it may be expected that the appointment will facilitate the most advantageous use of the limited freight space, which is available. Both the local and New York markets have eased somewhat since the announcement.

Latest quotations to hand are as follows:—

Spot 40⅝ cents, down ⅛ cent.
London 14d. unchanged.
New York 24 U.S.A. cents, up ⅝ U.S.A. cent.

Imports of rubber into Malaya during last month amounted to 26,851 tons, as against 18,157 tons in March and 22,106 tons in April last year.

Malayan shipments during April amounted to 67,937 tons, as against 74,620 tons for the previous month and 46,563 tons in April last year.

At the auctions held yesterday, there was a fair demand. Of 1,039 tons catalogued, 960 tons were offered and 717 tons sold.

The following is the course of values:—

In Singapore per lb.	
Ribbed Smoked Sheet:—	
Standard Quality	41⅛—41¼
Good Average Quality	40⅝—41
Fair Average Quality	39⅞—40½
Off-Quality	38 —39¼
Sheet Cutting	33½—38¾
Crepe:—	
Fine Quality Pale	No Sales
Standard and slightly inferior	38¾—39⅜
Off-Colour Latex	38¼—38¾
Light Brown and Brown (Clean)	38⅜—38¾
Milling Grades:—	
Cupwashings and skimmings	38⅜—38½
Tree Scrap	31⅛—34⅜
Brown and Dark Crepe	33½—38¼
Bark Crepe (Earth Rubber)	33 —33½
Virgin Lump	27 —33½

New Japanese Foreign Exchange System

London, May 31.

Japan's new foreign exchange system whereby the Government will bear all losses incurred by Japanese foreign exchange banks in connection with yen-sterling exchange business will apply solely to Japanese markets for free sterling, in a manner similar to the New York free market, informed quarters stated yesterday.

Free sterling available in Tokyo, Kobe and Yokohama is not extensive, but Japanese authorities evidently believed this exchange could be utilized to better advantage for Japanese commerce if local banks were able to offer facilities 30, 60 and 90 days ahead.

The Tokyo Government explained the action was taken because Japan's international commerce had been adversely affected by the inability of Japanese banks to transact in forward exchange in terms of British currency.—United Press.

April Rubber Outputs

	lb.
Alma Estates, Ltd.	47,046
Batu Anam (Jehore) Rubber Estates, Ltd.	36,875
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	46,456
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	29,483
Kapayang Rubber Estates, Co., Ltd.	13,666
Rapah Rubber & Tapioca Estates, Ltd.	47,836
Rubber Trust, Ltd.	184,699
Semambu Rubber Estates, Ltd.	29,051
Samagaga Rubber Co., Ltd.	32,800
Senawang Rubber Estates Co., (1921) Ltd.	41,500
Shanghai Malay Rubber Estates, Limited	39,161
Shanghai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ltd.	17,672
Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd.	17,000
Tebong Rubber Estates, Ltd.	103,674
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Limited	166,226
Anglo Java Estates, Ltd.	337,524
Java Consolidated Rubber & Coffee Estates, Ltd.	88,184
Kroewoek (Java) Plantations, Limited	110,891
Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ltd.	164,634

London's Markets For Commodities

London, May 26.

London trade does not regard military developments in the Balkans as an important commodity factor. In previous years Balkan commodities were absorbed almost exclusively by Continental Europe, especially Germany, so the stoppage of shipments following the conquest does not affect British and United States markets, says Mr. Henry Heyman in the "New York Times."

In recent months Great Britain has absorbed certain quantities of Balkan tobacco and dried fruit, and the necessity of redirecting these purchases will result in a larger British demand in the United States. The United States will be adversely affected by the Balkan war only if the theatre of operations moves eastward, thus blocking the shipping routes for Russian manganese and Turkish chromium. Even then, the bulk of the losses could be counterbalanced by larger supplies from the British Empire.

Developments in Pacific

It is felt in London that the decisive political influence on commodities in the near future remains the developments in the Pacific. Even if the war of nerves there is not followed by military moves, it must influence the markets because the Pacific Indian Ocean territories supply the bulk of the world's rubber, tin, tea, spices, tungsten, antimony, jute, shellac and substantial quantities of other commodities. In some products, like tin and rubber, the tension in the Pacific have affected prices since February, although the statistical position of shipments is highly satisfactory. London expects intensification of the erratic movements until Japan's intentions become clearer. This week the trend of rubber and tin prices in London was easier. Substantial arrivals of rubber from the East and larger local sales of tin by British smelters, following interruption of the issuance of export licences for shipments to the United States in May, were the chief reasons for the decline. Demand remained large, but at present offerings are almost normal. While early recovery of London quotations is believed possible, no major advance is expected, as the British Government is willing to release large quantities of rubber and of tin from the reserve to prevent a boom.

Opposition to High Prices

The British Government's opposition to high prices is believed due to two reasons: First, an aim to prevent a raise in armament costs; second, an aim to prevent diversion of larger shipments to Great Britain at the expense of the United States. Since the adoption of the lease-lend legislation strengthening of the United States strategical reserves is regarded here as more important than obtaining the maximum amount of dollars for tin and rubber. This attitude must affect United States prices if tension in the Pacific does not grow.

Spurs Salvage Drive

The Ministry of Supply announced this week intensification of its salvage campaign. It planes the early introduction of local drives for the intensified collection of metal, paper, bones and kitchen waste. In the first quarters of 1941 collection by local councils showed recovery but remained below the high levels reached last autumn. The value of the collections at present is £200,000 a month, against £28,000 in November, 1939, when the salvage campaign was started. Last October the value of salvage collected reached £233,200, despite intense disturbances by aerial bombardment. Even then collection remained much below the potential maximum.

Coal Production

Preparations by the British Government to increase national coal production by 25,000,000 tons is making good progress. Several districts intensified production this week and it is believed probable that the national output will show the desired annual rate of 225,000,000 tons by the end of May.

In order to facilitate the movement of coal from the mining districts to consumers, the government is preparing a plan to increase the use of canals for coal shipments. In addition, the Mines Department simplified this week the classification of coal for ordering. Now, only orders for six classes of fuel coal are admitted; these are known as best selected house and kitchen coal, domestic boiler fuel, anthracite, stove fuel, low-temperature fuel. A consumer ordering coal will receive that coal within the class which is available in stock. This simplification may cause occasional inconvenience to consumers, but it allows faster execution of orders and clearance of merchants' stocks, thus removing one of the chief reasons for last Winter's coal shortage.

Drop in Diamond Sales

The United States remained the chief buyers of London April diamond sights. Besides luxury stones, a respectable quantity of industrial diamonds was sold to the United States. Despite the high prices, total diamond sales through London sights thus far in 1941 do not much exceed £1,000,000—one-third of the pre-war rate. Recently the Cape sold some parcels directly to the United States, but the values concerned were too small to support the view that London's position is gradually being undermined through Cape sales. Recent experience confirms the opinion that the war constitutes a serious menace to the diamond industry.

The position of the diamond industry in this war is worse than in the World War, as all Continental European polishing centres are in German hands and polishing facilities elsewhere are inadequate. Interest in investment of war profits in diamonds consequently is restricted by lack of suitable material.

Flax Shortage

Shortage of flax is one of the serious gaps in British war supplies. Normally the United Kingdom consumes 60,000 tons a year, of which 95 per cent. is supplied by the European Continent, especially Belgium and the Baltic countries. Great Britain's domestic production was confined to 4,000 tons before the war. This year the United Kingdom's production is expected to reach 25,000 tons, plus 7,000 to 10,000 tons from the empire, especially New Zealand and East Africa. In the United Kingdom, Ulster has 100,000 acres and the Scottish Highlands and England more than 10,000 acres in flax, against 20,000 acres for the whole country before the war.

The Price of Raw Materials

RAW materials, conversion costs and profits: these, broadly, are the three main ingredients that make up the prices of finished goods in Great Britain. The prices of raw materials and the cost of converting them into finished goods have shown a substantial, though far from uniform, rise since the outbreak of war, but the general trend of net profits as distinct from gross profits, as reflected in "The Economist" index, has been slightly downwards. The proportions in which the three ingredients contribute to the price of finished goods very considerably between different industries and between different products of the same industry. But there can be no doubt that the rise in the prices of basic industrial raw materials—the Board of Trade index advanced by 70 per cent. between August, 1939, and February, 1941—has contributed substantially to that of finished goods since the outbreak of war.

Although the prices of basic products have been strongly influenced by the British Government policy, and the majority of them are subject to direct or indirect control, it is useful, in an analysis of the causes of the rise, to distinguish between imported and home-produced materials. Apart from world supply and demand, the prices of imported materials are influenced by the Government's buying policy, by the sources of supply, by the cost of transporting them to this country, and by movements in exchange rates. Those of home-produced materials have been influenced, not only by the rise in wages, in the cost of equipment and transport and by changes in profits, but also by the size of the output required by the Government.

Imported Materials

To take first the prices of imported materials. After a slight rise consequent upon the outbreak of war, world market prices, as reflected by the index of raw materials calculated by the American Bureau of Labour Statistics, showed surprisingly little change. In the absence of the customary quarterly indices it is not possible to quote the average rise in the price of British imports, but in the following table the American indices are compared with the basic materials component of the Board of Trade's index of wholesale prices. Although this index includes a number of home-produced materials it is probably roughly representative of the general trend of import prices:—

INDICES OF RAW MATERIAL PRICES
(August, 1939=100)

	U.K. (Board of Trade)	U.S.A. (Bureau of Labour Statistics)
1939 August	100	100
December	143	110
1941 February	170	111†

†December, 1940.

Raw Material Prices

The comparative stability of raw material prices on the world market is due very largely to the operation of the British blockade which cut off from overseas supplies, first Germany and, after June, when consumption in the United States began to advance more rapidly, almost the whole of the other Continental countries. But in view of the enormous prospective expansion in America's intake of industrial raw materials, the trend of world market prices is likely to be upwards this year.

Since world market prices, as measured by the American index, have risen by only about 11 per cent. since the outbreak of war, the advance in British prices must have been due entirely to higher transport costs, the fall in the sterling-dollar exchange rate and the Government's buying policy. While it is impossible to assess the influence of each of these three factors on the general level of raw material prices, it is pertinent to remember that the 16 per cent rise in the sterling price of the U.S. dollar occurred soon after the outbreak of war and therefore did not affect prices in 1940. Although the main advance in freight rates also took place in the last four months of 1939, these must have shown a further increase in the past year; moreover, as a result of the collapse of France and the virtual cessation of trade with the Continent, which formerly supplied some 30 per cent (by value) of Great Britain's imports, the Government has had to secure supplies from more distant sources and generally at a higher price. The approximate rise in the prices of a number of important materials since the outbreak of war is shown below:—

INDICES OF RAW MATERIAL PRICES
(August, 1939=100)

	U.K. Dec., 1939	U.K. Feb., 1941	U.S.A. Dec., 1939	U.S.A. Feb., 1941
Cotton	160	156	122	119
Wool	121	167	...	...
Motor Spirit	121	135	95	97
Rubber	133	143	118	125
Copper	124	124	119	114
Lead	156	156	109	112
Spelter	177	177	126	153
Tin	103	148	103	100

Supplies and prices of the majority of imported raw materials were controlled soon after the outbreak of war. Rubber, tin and cotton were important exceptions, though the latter will now be added to the list of controlled commodities, for the Government has decided to become the sole importer of cotton. In the great majority of cases, the Government is securing supplies by means of bulk purchases, but the nature of its contracts show wide divergences. So far as Empire products are concerned, some of them have been bought for the duration of the war, while others have been secured by shorter, but renewable, contracts. Again, some products have been purchased at pre-war prices, adjustable for increases in costs, while others have been bought at fixed prices showing a substantial increase over pre-war levels. For example, the Government has bought the wool clips of Australia and New Zealand for the duration of the war and one year after at a price showing an increase of about 30 per cent over the pre-war level. This agreement was later extended to South Africa. Empire-produced non-ferrous metals have been purchased approximately at pre-war prices, but it is understood that adjustments may be made for increases in costs. Of certain colonial products, such as cocoa, the Government has bought the whole crop, though only part can actually be used; for this uneconomic method of purchasing has been designed to prevent destitution in territories that depended largely on Continental markets. Most purchases outside the Empire have also been made on a bulk basis, often at world market prices. The prices of imported steel and timber, which must now be drawn largely from North America, are appreciably higher than before the war when supplies were obtained chiefly from the Continent. In the case of petrol, purchases are reported to be made through the oil companies at the "Gulf" price. In view of differences in circumstances, divergences in the methods of purchase could hardly have been avoided, though mistakes have no doubt been made here and there, reflected in the disparity between the movement of prices here and in America which can probably not be explained in full by the rise in the sterling price of the U.S. dollar and the increase in transport costs.

Home Produce Advances

The prices of the majority of home-produced materials have also shown a substantial advance, though, as in the case of imports, the rate of increase since the beginning of the war has been anything but uniform. Costs of production have been influenced considerably by the rise in wages, which form a substantial proportion of total costs in the production of primary products, by the increase in the prices of equipment, such as timber in coal-mining, and by the rise in transport costs. Apart from these general factors, the prices of individual commodities have been raised by circumstances special to each, such as a fall in turnover or the need for an increase in output.

Coal and Steel Prices

The 34 per cent rise in coal prices—the principal home-produced raw material—between August, 1939, and February, 1941, has been caused very largely by the increase in wages and other costs; the levy of 3d. per ton of coal produced, imposed at the beginning of January to compensate individual coal-mines for loss of trade caused by the fall in exports, has contributed only a fraction of the increase. Steel prices have advanced by 41 per cent, but the greater part of this rise has been due to the increased cost of imported materials. The rise in cement prices by 21 per cent, too, can be attributed largely to higher costs. It is in agriculture that the prices of basic materials have shown the heaviest increase; thus, the Ministry of Agriculture's index of the prices of farm crops rose by no less than 66 per cent between August, 1939 and September, 1940. A large part of this increase is due to the raising of minimum weekly wage rates by an average of 12s. to 48s. in July, 1940, but an additional and very important price-raising factor has been the encouragement of the extension of cultivation by the fixing of prices "remunerative" to farmers. As in the case of imported raw materials, Government policy at home has been dictated chiefly by needs.

In general, the Government, in its raw material purchasing policy, both at home and abroad, has been influenced more by the need to secure adequate supplies than by considerations of price. And, as a result, the prices paid have no doubt often been higher than they would have been if economy had been the chief criterion. Thanks to the stability of world prices, however, the prices that have had to be paid for overseas supplies have not been excessive. But if a more marked advance is to be avoided in the future, closer collaboration between the British and American Governments, which will soon be the principal buyers of raw materials on the world markets, seems essential.

New York Stocks Weekly Review

By courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

The most important event of the week during the current period under review—President Roosevelt's declaration of an unlimited national emergency failed to disturb the present dullness in the market, and changes in stock prices on Wall Street were very narrow. Rail equities reached the lowest levels in almost three months, as the prospective employee's wage demands acted as a depressant. Stock prices on Monday dropped to the neighbourhood of the year's lows due to a combination of the latest war news, and precautionary selling prior to Roosevelt's speech. Although the latter checked any broad advance of the list on Tuesday, the market was encouraged by the sinking of the Bismarck and the French declaration not to give up their fleet. President Roosevelt's speech had no undue effect on the market on Wednesday since most of its implications had already been discounted. Aircraft shares, however, were strong, possibly due to the President's request for an additional $3,000,000,000 for airplanes. In view of the impending holiday, traders remained on the sidelines on Thursday, although firmness was encouraging in the face of the British retreat in Crete, and the broader indications of American involvement in ware.

Commodities, as gauged by the Dow-Jones 11 commodity index, showed little general change, but some individual raw materials were greatly affected by Government price controls. Wheat futures at Chicago declined over 4 cents per bushel, even though President Roosevelt signed the 85 per cent. parity bill, because of fears over offerings of free wheat, due to limited storage space. July corn was practically unchanged. Cotton improved as a result of the parity bill. Rubber futures declined sharply, owing to the increase in margin to $1,200 per contract, and apprehension over a possible price ceiling. There was heavy liquidation in hides on the Washington announcement of the price ceiling basis of 15 cents, and increase in margin to $700 per contract. World sugar futures improved in a quiet market, which was featureless.

The steel magazine "Iron Age" foresees a further congestion of steel orders due to the several million tons of new defence requirements. It is expected that in order to prevent an impasse, Washington will adopt promptly mandatory priorities. Estimates of earnings for railroads for the half year are almost equal to the figure for the entire year of 1940. The backlog of American Car & Foundry on April 30, was placed at $100,000,000, with earnings estimated at $5 per share. Automobile sales during May were the biggest on record. The American Federation of Labour has asked affiliates not to strike in the defence industries, pending Government conciliation. An analysis of the New York Stock Exchange list by Standard Statistics Company reveals that the average dividend-paying common stock is currently yielding approximately 7.2 per cent. on the basis of 1940 payments. They state that the disparity between stock yields and bond yields was never greater.

THE MARKET IN FIGURES

Thursday May 29			Change
Dow-Jones Average for 30 Industrials	116.81	116.23	— .58
Dow-Jones Average for 20 Rails	27.76	27.57	— .19
Dow-Jones Average for 15 Utilities	17.00	16.95	— .05
Dow-Jones Average for 40 Bonds	91.23	91.12	— .11
Dow-Jones 11 Commodity Index	68.43	67.83	— .60

COMMODITY INDEX

Chicago Wheat	97⅞	93⅞
Corn	73⅜	73⅛
Cotton	13.02	13.08
Rubber	22.65	22.12
Hides	14.97	14.51
Sugar	.81½	.82
Cocoa	7.45	7.35
Lard	10.00	9.80

BUSINESS

	Previous	Latest
"New York Times" Business Index	126.2	127.8
Steel operations (% of capacity)	99.9	98.6
Carloadings (carloads)	861,000	866,000
Elec. power prod. (kw. hrs.)	*2,800,000	*3,012,000
Aver. daily oil prod. (bbls.)	3,764,000	3,773,000
Automobile output (cars)	127,255	133,560

*—000 omitted

Stock Outlook. Developments in the past week, principally the implications contained in Roosevelt's speech, tend to clear up some uncertainties for the investor. Considering the action of the market, it appears that United States entry into the war is being discounted. Domestically, the main item to be clarified is the incidence and amount of the new tax bill. Should the British military position show improvement, securities and commodities should rally from present levels although the larger term outlook will be governed almost entirely by war developments.

Mayor of Narvik Makes His Escape

Colonel O. Broch, a member of Norwegian Military Mission in London, tells me that he has received a letter from his son, Mr. Theodor Broch, the former Mayor of Narvik.

The letter was postmarked Chicago. Mr. Broch had reached the Middle West in the course of a lecture tour. He is describing to American audiences his first-hand experience of the battle for the strategic iron ore port and his own dramatic escape from Narvik after he had been sentenced to death by General Eduard Dietl.

Mr. Broch crossed into Sweden and travelled to the U.S.A. via Russia and Japan—three-quarters of the way round the globe.

Around the World

The Mayor of Narvik was obliged to leave his wife and three-year-old daughter in Norway. But they have since succeeded in escaping.

Mrs. Broch courageously determined to undertake a similar world tour to rejoin her husband, although she had no escort. She took her little girl through Sweden, Russia and Siberia to Vladivostok, and has now reached Japan.

She hopes to cross the Pacific in time to hear the last of Mr. Broch's one hundred lectures.

Condemned to Death

During the first German occupation of Narvik the mayor made an unsuccessful attempt to seize control of the telephone and telegraph system. He was condemned to face a firing squad, but was reprieved through the intercession of the town council.

He stayed at his post and had the satisfaction of welcoming the Allied expeditionary force. When the evacuation of Narvik followed, Mr. Broch fled down the coast and set to work reorganizing the town's people, who had been scattered among the islands and fjords.

Dash for Freedom

The mayor was caught by the Nazis in Harstad. Knowing that there would be no second reprieve, he made a dash for freedom and smuggled his family aboard a fishing boat.

They landed farther down the coast, where Mr. Broch found a Lapp boy to guide him across the mountains to Sweden. They travelled without skis or snowshoes through waist-deep snowdrifts and across mountain torrents for two days and nights in bitter weather.

Grouse for a "Corpse"

Some day a British consular official who was stationed in Narvik will have an equally adventurous story to tell. He is Captain G. L. D. Gibbs, D.S.O., R.N.

Captain Gibbs was a commander in the last war and retired in 1927. He became consular shipping adviser in Narvik, and took refuge in the mountains when the Nazis entered the town.

Later the Mayor brought Captain Gibbs back to Narvik disguised as a corpse, and concealed him in a vacant house next door to where some German officers were billeted. One night Mr. Broch and Captain Gibbs dined off white grouse which had been intercepted on its way to the table of General Dietl.

Captain Gibbs left Narvik during the Allied occupation, and is now serving in the Navy again.—"Evening Standard."

Steel Operations Up

Pittsburgh, May 29.

The magazine "Iron Age" estimated yesterday that the steel industry this week is operating at 99½ per cent. of mill capacity, off ½ per cent. from last week but up 21½ per cent. from the corresponding week of 1940.—United Press.

Share Values

The statistical value of the International Investment Trust Co. of China, Ltd., shares last Thursday was $27.77, and of the Yangtsze Finance Co. Ltd., $20.20.

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Righteousness Will Exalt

TEXT:—"*Righteousness exalteth a nation.*" Prov. 14.34.

SERMON preached by the Rev. P. C. Matthews in the Holy Trinity Cathedral at Mattins. The flag-raising ceremony held each year on Empire Day is a most moving sight. Several hundred boys and girls—with life before them. Most of them, we devoutly hope, too young to serve in this war: but what lies ahead of them? We cannot tell: but we can tell that life will not be easy for them. If things were difficult after the last war, they will surely be much more difficult after this one. To face up to and battle successfully with these difficulties, the coming generation needs not only to be mentally alert and physically vigorous: it will need too, to have a purpose, and to be unwavering in that purpose, come what may.

International politics have come to their present state owing to evasion, equivocation and to downright lying. Promise after promise has been broken: solemn pledges again and again have meant absolutely nothing. Read carefully the history of Europe during the last ten or fifteen years, and you will see that solemn promises have been calmly ignored, time and again. We scorn such acts of gross dishonour: we promised to uphold the neutrality of Belgium, and we went to war in 1914 rather than break that promise. We promised to help Poland, and in 1939 we went to war rather than break that promise. Thank God, we say, an Englishman's word is still his bond. But—is it? How came Abyssinia ever to fall into Italian hands? What did Czechoslovakia think of the Pact of Munich? True, we could not have acted otherwise than we did. I fully agree that we were not able to go to war on either occasion. Entirely through our own fault: business, sport and pleasure had made re-arming and the services unpopular. Idealists ignored the clearest of warnings that right was not yet might, and that to ensure right we must have might. The Territorial Army and the O.T.C. were frowned on; to be patriotic was dubbed war-mongering: as if any one who went through the last war would ever want another one! So now Poland as Belgium in 1914, looks at us and hopes for us to fulfil our promise. We must—whatever be the cost. We all agree to that. But a nation is what its individual members make it.

Are we, individually, equally insistent on the fulfilment of a solemn promise? e.g. These Guides and Scouts every one of them, have promised to do their duty to God and the King and to keep the Scout Law—just as have literally millions of boys and girls before them—including several hundreds in Shanghai. Are they living up to that promise? Are they trying to? If not, why not? It is no light thing to make a solemn promise, and then calmly and consistently to ignore it.

Our Church Life

Consider our Church life. All of us were baptised: we may say we are not responsible for what happened then. True, but what about the God-parents? In accepting this position, we do not bind ourselves to give Christening mugs or to remember birthdays etc., but we do bind ourselves to ensure that our God-child is taught all about the Baptismal vows and much else. Do we, who perhaps glibly act as God-parents, carry out what, publicly and in God's house, we have definitely undertaken? To be frank, most God-parents don't even know what their duties are: I need not ask, then, if they are carrying out their promise.

Confirmation

Confirmation is, I always think, a most moving ceremony: boys and girls, voluntarily and after ample time for thought, stand up and before the assembled congregation confirm the Baptismal vows, acknowledging that they are bound not only to believe but also to do what was long ago promised on their behalf. Each one of us at confirmation has made a most deliberate and solemn promise. Of all who have been confirmed and who are alive today, it is the plain truth that only a very tiny minority are making any effort whatever still to live up to the meaning of their Confirmation vows. I don't only refer to those of us who were confirmed 20, 30 or 40 years ago; but just as much to those confirmed two, three, or four years ago. It is idle to say you do try to live up to your promises and yet never make your Communion, never visit God's house on God's day—unless it may be, not as a normal duty and a very obvious aid in your efforts to carry out your promises, but on some very special occasion—and only then if it does not clash with sport or pleasure. No one who has been confirmed can possibly pretend it is not a duty to attend public worship. The excuse often is that if one works six days of the week in the Settlement, one really can't be expected to come down here on the 7th. If it holds good for one of us, it holds good for all of us. As to the excuse that we must have a day in the open air—well, that applies to church-goers and non-church goers alike. While to allow sport to come before public worship—well, that shows in itself whether God or pleasure comes first in our lives. No, let us be honest: the baptismal vows confirmed by us at our Confirmation, solemn and deliberately promises, are, in the case of the majority of professing Christians, not attempted to be fulfilled: rather, they are simply ignored, or only remembered once or twice a year!

Marriage Vows

Take the marriage vows: "I take thee to have and to hold, for better for worse, to love and to cherish till death us do part." A most solemn promise, made by full-grown persons, facing the Cross on the altar. How can the Church re-marry divorced persons? It has blessed a life long vow: is it to ignore that life long vow? No obviously it cannot, and will not. Yet it is often blamed for being narrow-minded because in fact it will not sanction the breaking of a solemn promise. I am not arguing about divorce, but I do say that no criticism can justly be levelled against the Church because it refuses to ignore the pledged word.

Divorce is now generally accepted, and I agree there is much to be said for it, but we must not blind ourselves to the fact that it involves, of necessity, the breaking of a most solemn vow.

The majority of those who have confirmed their baptismal promises really makes little or no effort to live up to those promises: one cannot call oneself a faithful soldier of Christ if one, e.g., consistently ignores His commands—"Do this," "Drink ye, all, of this." Yet such forgetfulness of a solemn promise is regarded but lightly; strange—we would be ashamed to forget a promise made to man: but we think so little of a promise made to God!

"Righteousness calleth a nation." Righteousness; and the nation is what you and I make it; surely we cannot say that we are righteous if, however honest we are in our dealings with man, we do not really try to keep our promises to God. It is written, 'God is a righteous judge, strong and patient, and God is provoked every day." He is.

Ascension Day

Ascension Day—the day which reminds us that when Jesus brought His earthly life to a close, He re-entered the Spirit World, thereby enabling Him no longer to be restricted to one place at a time, but to fulfil His Promise "I am with you always, even to the end of the World." He has kept His promise—He is with us always: the spirit of Jesus can be felt by each one of us, every day; each act of unselfish kindness, each feeling of love, each decision for the right—come they not from the spirit of Jesus, acting in the hearts of men. But God has given us free-will—we are free to ignore Him or to be guided by His spirit. And in spite of our failures to be loyal to Him, we feel He is with us in our fight for existence, for liberty and justice.

God's Help

I notice that our King—rarely fails in his speeches to emphasize the need for God's help. No less emphatic is our Premier. But if you and I do really feel that because our cause is just, therefore God will see that justice prevails, it is bounden duty to work with God—and working with him means, not practically ignoring Him, but day in and day out. Sunday and weekdays, trying to show forth God's praise in our lives. If the nation is to be worthy of God's help, it must model itself on His wishes, i.e. each one of us model our lives not on what is customary, or easy, or popular, but definitely on what our own personal study of the life and teaching of Jesus convinces us is right.

Sunday

Look around you now, is a visit to God's house on God's special day popular? The original meaning of holiday is holy day. To most, Sunday is entirely a holiday, and not a holy day at all. Few read the Bible every day, many do not even say prayers or give a thought to God for days on end. Business, pleasure and politics, all too often, entirely crowd God out, and what is so tragic is that children learn, by the example of their parents, to let God be crowded out of their young lives too.

Regularity in prayers, public worship and Bible-readings are surely essential, if we want to keep in touch with God. I emphasize 'regularity' once we let ourselves become irregular, then habits cease to be habits. If we lose touch with God, gradually, but inevitably, we lose the influence of God. Thus, though it may be imperceptibly, our standards slowly gravitate from those of God to those of the world. And then what right have we to ask for God's help—and help we so greatly need—if we have blindly allowed ourselves to get out of touch with God.

In the long run, as history tells us again and again, it is not might, wealth, or mere cleverness which exalts a nation, unless it be for a time. It is "Righteousness that exalts a nation." And can a nation be righteous, unless its individual members attempt to be so? And can we, professing Christians, pretend to do what is right if we neglect God?

Queen Victoria, whose birthday we honoured, entered upon her long reign with the utterance "I will be," not popular, not powerful, not wealthy, but "I will be good." If righteousness is to exalt our nation and keep it exalted, what better aim in life can you and I have than righteousness — that righteousness which exalts a nation?

Situation in Bombay Improves

Bombay, May 31.

A personal appeal made on Thursday by Sir Roger Lumley, Governor of Bombay, to leaders of the Hindus and Moslems to do everything in their power to restore normal conditions in the city, as well as the posting of large forces of British troops had had a salutory effect on the communal riot situation in the city yesterday. There being until late in the evening only six stray assaults.

It was feared there might be a recrudescence of the rioting after Friday's prayers, similar to the previous two occasions and therefore additional police and troops were called out, which created further confidence among law abiding citizens and over-awed goondas (rowdies or hoodlums).

Consequently the tension was considerably eased and the situation yesterday evening showed signs of improvement.

Sir Roger visited the riot area again yesterday and advised merchants not to create panic and to help the authorities to restore peace and order.—Reuter.

Norman Thomas Warns U.S. Against War

Athens, Ohio, May 31.

Mr. Norman Thomas, Socialist Party leader and former candidate for the Presidency, asserted in a speech last night that if the United States enters the European war "we will find ourselves fighting the war alone....fighting Germany in the Atlantic and Japan in the Pacific." Mr. Thomas added that "if Mr. Joseph Stalin can remain aloof from the war, he may dictate the peace."—United Press.

Turkish View of Roosevelt Speech

Ankara, May 31.

The latest Turkish press comment reveals less disappointment with President Roosevelt's speech than earlier reactions. This is doubtless due to more mature consideration. The newspaper "Tan" said that President Roosevelt had taken another step forward on the road leading to war, while the "Veteran" commented: "The speech represents United States determination to take a more active rôle."—Reuter.

CHURCH SERVICES

Holy Trinity Cathedral. — June 1.—Whitsunday. 8 a.m. Holy Communion (also in Bubbling Well Chapel) 10.30 a.m. Mattins and Holy Communion. Psalm: 145. Lessons: Joel 2, 28-end; Romans 8, 1-17. Harwood in A flat. Hymns: 157, 156. Preacher: The Dean. 10.30 a.m. Children's Service. Preacher: Rev. G. A. Scott. 3 p.m. Sunday School. 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Psalm: 8. Lessons: Isaiah 11, 1-9; Romans 8, 18-end. Hymns: 154, 207, 155. 12. Preacher: The Dean. 6 p.m. Bubbling Well Chapel: Preacher: Rev. E. J. Ottewell, L.Th. June 2 and 3.—Monday, Tuesday in Whitsun Week. 7.30 a.m. Holy Communion (Mattins at 10.30 a.m. will be broadcast from Cathedral over stations XMHC, 700 kc., and XCDN., 1440 kc., and 12.10 p.m. Noon-Day Intercessions from XMHC. only.)

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher: Rt. Rev. W. P. Roberts.

Union Church (International and Interdenominational.) 107, Soochow Road. (Near the British Consulate-General.) Officiating Minister:—Rev. C. W. Allan. 10.20 a.m. Prayer Meeting in Vestry. 10.45 a.m. Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. C. W. Allan: followed by Communion of Lord's Supper. 10.45 a.m. Junior Church in the Church Hall.

"Church of the Air" Programme
760 kc. 395 m.
Sunday, June 1.
11.00 Sacred Music
10.00 XMHD Service, Mr. Savage
12.00 Dr. Bob Jones Service
16.00 Sacred Music
16.30 Bible Study, Rev. G. A. Jacobson
19.45 "Miracles and Melodies"
20.00 Sacred Concert, Miss Olive
20.30 Gospel Service, Dr. A. S. Gillespie
21.15 Russian Service and Music
Weekdays, June 2-7
7.30 Sacred Music
8.30 Thought for the Day, Rev. G. A. Jacobson
9.00 Prayer and Music for the Sick
12.00 Popular Music
12.45 N.C.D.N. News Broadcast
13.10 Devotional Service and Song
16.00 Sacred Music
17.00 Classical Music
19.45 N.C.D.N. Friday Review
20.00 Sacred Music
20.30 Gospel Service and Song
21.00 N.C.D.N. News Broadcast
21.30 Russian Service (Tuesday)

Saint Joseph's Church (Rue Montauban) Tel. 85353, Sunday: Masses at 6.15, 7, 8, 9.15 and 11 a.m. Benediction at 4 p.m. Week-days: Masses at 6 and 7.30 a.m.

Sacred Heart Church (260 Nanzing Road) Tel. 41428 Sunday: Masses at 6, 7, 8 and 9.30 a.m. Benediction at 4 p.m. Weekdays: Masses at 6 and 7 a.m.

Saint Peter's Church (Avenue Dubail) Tel. 80725 Sunday: Masses at 5.15 6, 7, 8 9.15, 11 a.m. Benediction at 3.30 and 6.45 p.m. Weekdays: Masses at 5.15, 6, 6.45 and 7.30 a.m.

Saint Theresa's Church (370 Tatung Road) Tel. 39359 Sunday. Masses at 6.15, 7, 8 a.m. Weekdays: Masses at 6.15, 7 a.m.

Our Lady's Church (694 Baikal Road) Sunday Masses, at 7.30 and 9 a.m. Benediction at 4 p.m. Weekdays Mass at 7.30 a.m.

Church of St. Aloysius Gonzaga (734 Kiaochow Road.) Tel. 32313 Sunday: Masses at 6, 7, 8 and 9.30 a.m. Benediction at 4 p.m. Weekdays: Masses at 5.30, 6 and 6.30 a.m.

Church of Christ the King; 235 Rue Bourgeat. Tel. 72873 Masses on Sunday at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 a.m. Benediction at 6.30 p.m. Masses weekdays at 7 and 8 a.m. Catechism classes every Saturday at 9 a.m.

Saint John Bosco's Church (740 Hangchow Road) Sunday Masses at 7, 8.30, 9.30 a.m. Benediction at 4 p.m. Weekdays Mass at 6.30 a.m.

Foreign Y.M.C.A.—Informal Sunday Evening Service, 6 p.m. in the Junior division room, (mezzanine floor). Speaker. Mr. J. A. Eggo. All welcome.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Evangelical) 5 Tifeng Road. (Near Jessfield Road. Sunday 11 o'clock., Morning Worship.—followed by Communion Service. Preacher; Dr. L. Nelson Bell, M.D. Afternoon 3 o'clock, Sunday-school and Bible Class. Evening 6 o'clock, Gospel Service. Preacher; Mr. Raymond Joyce. During the week: Monday 8 p.m. Young People's Meeting. Thursday afternoon 5.45 o'clock, Prayer-meeting.

Community Church.—53 Ave. Petain. Dr. Harry W. Worley, of Foochow, will preach in Community Church Sunday at 11 a.m., on the subject: "The Path to Pentecost and Beyond." Text: Act 2:1. Mr. R. V. Dent will be at the organ. The choir will sing "Jesu, Word of God Incarnate" by C. Gounod. The Church School will meet at 9.30 a.m. The Navy "Y" will have its programme for Service men at 6 p.m.

First Church of Christ, Scientist.—1647 Avenue Road. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Ancient and Modern Necromancy, Alias Mesmerism and Hypnotism, Denounced." Sunday School 9.45 a.m. Testimonial Meeting Wednesday, 6 p.m. Reading Room at the Church open Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday from 10.30 to 12.30, Wednesday from 4 to 6 p.m.

Bethesda Gospel Hall—(International) 729 Yu Yuen Road, Shanghai. Gospel Services are held in: German: Sundays Breaking of Bread Meeting at 3.30-4.30 p.m. Sundays Bible Class at 5-6 p.m. Wednesdays Bible Class for Ladies at 4-5.30 p.m. Chinese: Sundays Breaking of Bread Meeting at 10-11.30 a.m. Sundays Gospel Meeting at 2.30-4 p.m. Tuesdays Prayer Meeting at 7.30-9 p.m. Thursdays Bible Class at 6-7 p.m. English: Fridays Prayer Meeting at 5.30-6.30 p.m.

Endeavourers Church.—Morning service will be held at 9.30 a.m. in the hall of the Shanghai Free Christian Church, 5 Tifeng Road. That service will be followed by observance of the Holy Communion. The pastor, Rev. H. G. C. Hallock Ph. D. will preside at both services. Mid-week prayer meeting will be held on Wednesday at 5.30 p.m. in room 305. Missions Building, 169 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

Society of Friends (Quakers).—A meeting for worship to which all are welcome will be held at 6 p.m. on Sunday in room "D" at the Foreign Y.M.C.A., 150 Bubbling Well Road.

Shanghai Hebrew Mission.—56 Ford Lane, Sunday 10.30 a.m., Rev. C. R. Hillis Wednesday 3.30 p.m., Dr. L. N. Bell 703 N. Szechuen Road, Sunday 10 a.m., Mr. C. Wilson Wednesday 3.30 p.m. Rev. J. H. Ware.

RELATIONS between Tibet and China have become increasingly friendly since the Sino-Japanese hostilities began, according to a Chungking report to the "Cheng Yien Pao." The Chinese Government has a resident official at Lhasa, whose task is to promote relations with the Tibetan authorities, while three Tibetan officials are on their way to Chungking for the same purpose. These three Tibetans, who set out from Lhasa last winter, arrived at Kansu on May 24, and are now at Kanting, capital of Sikong province, en route to Chungking. They are accompanied by eighteen other Tibetans, the report concludes.

Mme's Fine Show At the Lyceum

When I wrote last Tuesday that the previous Sunday's concert was the end of the musical season I was wrong, for I had forgotten that Senhora Burlamaqui Mee was to give a pianoforte recital on Friday evening. I am glad I was wrong for there could have been no fitter conclusion to a season of excellent music than this recital of Senhora Mee. She is a newcomer to the ranks of Shanghai pianists and, although it is impossible to express a wish to hear her again soon, yet what better augury for the future and for the new season could there be than to conclude now with the performance of one who played so perfectly at her first recital as Senhora Mee did.

The programme was well chosen apart from Moszkovski's Concert Valse which is an unworthy work; there were no fireworks but a steady display of good and interesting music. Senhora Mee opened with the A flat major Sonata of Beethoven. In this she was not yet at ease and her playing was rather shaky. Despite her uncertainty, however, the music was always Beethoven in its strength and firmness of purpose. With the two Chopin Etudes Senhora Mee came into her own. Here she was sure and always master of the music.

Senhora Mee's Musicianship

There were flaws indeed of technique with occasional wrong notes all through the recital but these were insignificant compared with Senhora Mee's musicianship. Each piece she played was definitely the work of its composer, understood and revealed through her interpretation. The Chopin Scherzo suffered as did most of the other works from the poor tone of the piano. This was particularly noticeable in the upper octaves where the tone was so thin as to be almost threadbare. This was a great pity as it almost spoilt an otherwise excellent performance.

Best of all I liked Senhora Mee's Nocturne for the left hand by Scriabine and the Prelude of Liadoff. In both these works her touch was perfect in its strength and restrained volume. Power is not to be expressed by banging or at the best by trying to play loudly without banging but by firmness of touch and control.

So many pianists play without an adequate understanding of the music that it is a pleasure to have heard Senhora Mee who, I think, both loves and understands all that she plays.—G.H.

Former King of Siam Dies in England

Virginia Water, England, May 31.

Former King Prajadhipok of Siam died yesterday at his residence here, six years and two months after he abdicated in favour of his nephew, Ananda Mahidol.

Prajadhipok was last of the absolute monarchs of Siam (now Thailand), signing on June 27, 1932 a provisional constitution which was replaced on December 10, 1932.

On April 1, 1933, he dissolved the Assembly of the People's Representatives and appointed a State Council of conservative character. In June, 1933, Colonel Phya Phahol who had participated as a leader in the original coup d'etat of June, 1932, led a new coup d'etat, following which a liberal State Council was formed.—United Press.

P.I. Said Buying U.S. Destroyers

Manila, May 31.

Acting under provisions of the "lease and lend act" which passed Congress recently providing for sales of United States naval arms and equipment to the Philippines, the Commonwealth Government is preparing to purchase three over-age destroyers from the American Navy, states a Japanese report.

The report adds that the destroyers are the same type as the warships transferred to Britain under the destroyers for bases deal last year. The ships have a speed of 35 knots. Necessary funds to purchase them depend, however, on approval by the United States congress, according to the report.—Reuter.

Japanese Ambassador Calls on Mr. Butler

London, May 31.

Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain, this morning called on Mr. R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, at the Foreign Office, and held an exchange of views with him on current affairs.

Mr. Shigemitsu is to leave London for home about the middle of June, when he will proceed to Lisbon to take the Clipper for the United States from where he will sail for Japan.—Domei.

Winant Reaches U.S. By Clipper Plane

New York, May 31.

Mr. John G. Winant, United States Ambassador to Britain, arrived here yesterday aboard a clipper from Lisbon.

It was presumed that he would report to President Roosevelt and Mr Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, regarding Britain's war progress. He will confer first with the President and then with Mr. Hull. Mr. Winant refused to discuss conditions in London after his arrival here accompanied by his adviser, Mr. Ren Cohen.—United Press.

German-Manchoukuoan Agreement Renewed

Changchun, May 31.

The German-Manchoukuoan trade agreement concluded on September 14 and due to expire on June 31 has been renewed for a further unannounced period as a result of an agreement signed between the German and Manchoukuoan representatives today.—Reuter.

Rooms Without Board

LARGE, furnished south room with attached bathroom in modern apartment house on Avenue Petain with private family. Breakfast only. Telephone 79155 between noon and 2 p.m. and 5 p.m.-8 p.m. 13063

TO LET, well-furnished southfacing room. King Albert Apartments, 371 Avenue du Roi Albert, Apartment 5. -7914

NICELY-FURNISHED south room in modern apartment, bathroom attached. Bubbling Well. Single person only. Telephone 35011. 13289

ONE room, facing street, with bath, available immediately. Also suitable for office, 95 Avenue du Roi Albert. Apply till Sunday noon at the latest. -7924

TWO beautifully furnished rooms in apartment. Hot water. Weihaiwei, near Seymour Road. Telephone 41332. -7946

NICELY-FURNISHED room with all modern conveniences in best apartment house, for single person. 469 Avenue Joffre, Apartment 78, telephone 87249. -7926

ROOM to let, large, in modern apartment house. Moderate rent. Telephone 76130, 97 Route Vallon, Apartment 109A. -7877

LARGE, cool room to let, in downtown apartment. Furnished or otherwise, usual conveniences, use of kitchen, refrigerator, etc. Proportionate rental. Box 3984, NCDN. -7737

BIG, southfacing room with open verandah and garden, all conveniences. 352 Avenue Albert, Apartment A2, telephone 75507. -7981

GOOD for summer. Big well-furnished room, balcony, facing south, garden. Modern conveniences, in private house. French Concession. Telephone 73769. -7909

BIG, well-furnished room, telephone, refrigerator, 118 Route des Soeurs, House 17, Apartment 14. -7903

COMFORTABLE room, southfacing, for single person. Meals optional. 1821A/2 Avenue Joffre, telephone 68079. -7876

TO LET, furnished room with all modern commodities for single lady or gentleman. Well-educated Chinese no objection. On view whole Sunday 1463 Rue Lafayette, Apartment B. -7852

NICE room to let to bachelor. Part board by arrangement. 294 Yuyuen Road, Flat 24. -7840

NICE garden room, furnished, bath daily. 1293/6 Yu Yuen Road, Telephone 23392. -7920

SUPERBLY situated room, bath. June 15. Single tenant. 511 Route Sieyes. Telephone 70112, Porge. 11055

TWO smartly furnished rooms with verandah, own cooking range, kitchenette, available in refined one-family house in Settlement, Bubbling Well Road district. 67 Yu Yuen Road off Hart Road. House 10, Telephone 33190. 7194

TO LET, well-furnished south room, 1376 Avenue Joffre, telephone 75681. -7660

TO LET. One furnished room, private family, for couple/single. With verandah. Always hot water. 303 Avenue Petain, Washington Apartment 83. -7659

FURNISHED room to let, 303 Park Apartment, telephone 85398. -7649

ATTRACTIVE cozy room for business gentleman available June 1. 55 Yuen Ming Yuen Road. 13043

BIG south-facing room with large verandah, attached bath, in residence with garden for Summer only. 170/40 Route Magniny from 2-4 p.m. -7856

ROOMS to let in nice detached house, single person preferred. Apply 695/1 Rue de Sieyes corner Avenue Petain. -7797

Rooms with Board

PEKIN Apartments, 157 Peking Road. Single room, full board, suitable business girl/man. Europeans only. Telephone 16010. -7956

CARDINAL Mercier private household large southroom cool quiet full/part board, garden, 73735 meal hours.

59 Paul Henry, single furnished room, excellent board. $260 a month. -7957

NICELY-FURNISHED medium southfacing, cool room with balcony, for gentleman. Good communication. 114 Route Grouchy. -7707

LARGE room in apartment, centre French Concession, single gentleman only. Telephone 77024. -7715

Furnished Houses

HUNGJAO: Furnished four-roomed house. June 15. $240. State nationality. Urgent. Box 4102, NCDN. -7968

LUXURIOUS furnished house, five rooms, two baths, kitchen, garden garage, telephone, immediately to let US$50. Architect Herper, 205 Winling. -7965

THREE Bedrooms. Three Bathrooms. Living Room. Dining, alcove, fully furnished, Bubbling Well District. Apply Box 4105, NCDN.

AVAILABLE July 1, six-roomed house, western district, moderate rental. Furniture, fixtures at agreed valuation. Box 4084, NCDN. -7935

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WILL a small family take care of a nice small detached full-furnished house on Columbia Road, during owner's absence of 2½ to 3 months from end of June? Rent immaterial if servants are kept on and ordinary expenses covered. (Emigrants need not apply). Please apply to Box 4010, NCDN. -7768

Mortgages and Loans

AMERICAN currency available from neutral private individual for mortgages, loans, investments. Buying properties considered. Box 2748, NCDN. 13036

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Debility, Gland Disorders, Neurasthenia
HAMILTON HOUSE, Suite 226
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G. H. PARKES & CO.
TELEPHONE 72245

Holiday Resorts

TO LET, furnished house at Iltis Huk, Tsingtao, for the summer months. Apply Eric Davies, telephone 15874. -7923

LAOSHAN (Tsingtao) "The Dutch Villa" under Dutch management. Daily and monthly rates. Apply Mrs. L. van Ditmars. House 52, Laoshan. -7919

TO LET in Tsingtao, for Summer season, one new, beautiful, luxuriously furnished, modern residence, living-room, dining-room, two bedrooms, boudoir, two bathrooms, garage, servants' quarters, and one furnished bungalow of one big room, closets, bathroom, kitchen and servants' quarters. Telephone 73784 from 9-12 and 2-5. 13036

TSINGTAO. To let for summer or longer, beautiful, furnished modern house (British), five/six rooms (or separate flats). Entire household effects. Best residential district. Two minutes from beach. Box 4030, NCDN. -7829

ILTIS Hydro, Tsingtao. Good location, near American Beach, easy distance from golf course. Some rooms with verandahs and private baths, all rooms running hot and cold water. Good food. Apply Mrs. C. M. Marks. -7279

EASTCLIFF Hotel, Weihaiwei. Beautifully situated, private beach, tennis courts, open air terrace for meals, special catering for children and invalids, renowned for good food. Every room has bathroom and verandah attached. Apply Manageress. 12965

TSINGTAO. Elderly retired widower possessing beautiful bungalow, Iltis Huk, by the sea, is looking for one or two bachelors or grass-widowers of quiet habits as paying guests, for two months or longer. Reply Box 3830, NCDN. 12859

THE Beach Hotel, Mogi, twenty minutes by bus from Nagasaki, is open all year round. Splendid holiday resort. Excellent catering. Terms extremely moderate. For particulars please apply to Mrs. Sunada, Proprietress. -7480

LAOSHAN. Waterfall Pension. Modern toilet facilities. Simmons beds. Refrigerator. Private swimming pool. Terms: $9 upwards. Apply Mrs. Porter, Laoshan, Tsingtao. -8039

TSINGTAO. ENGLISH lady will let two rooms to summer visitors at reasonable rent. Location Iltis Huk. Box 3640, NCDN. -7080

INFORM Post Box 270, Tsingtao, for costfree service: We meet you at the boat, care for luggage, offer rooms, with/without board, flats, bungalows, houses. Rent/sale. 12223

LUXURIOUS rooms, excellent board, special terms for June. Best location, two minutes' walk from German Beach White House. 20 Hwei Chuan Road Tsingtao. 12224

LAOSHAN. Private hotel amidst lovely scenery and pine forests. Modern conveniences, hot and cold water, baths, open air swimming pools, radio, etc Excellent cuisine. Moderate terms. Apply "Rock Mansions" Laoshan, Tsingtao. -6784

TO LET, in Villa Peitaiho Westend (with large garden), furnished rooms with board all conveniences. Address Box 3123, NCDN. 13040

TSINGTAO, best location Iltis Huk, three-roomed, modern, furnished apartment, cutlery, crockery, suitable two couples or big family. Federal $1,100 for 5 months. Reply Box 3981, NCDN. -7733

Houses and Land

FOUR foreign 3-storied terrace houses for sale (separately or jointly) in Passage 606 Avenue Joffre. Immediate cash sale wanted. Unusual low price: $25,000 each. Total area mow 0.400. Foreign title deed. Telephone 73953 Monday 10-12 a.m. 13054

WANTED to purchase house, flat with garden, central Concession or Settlement. Box 4069, NCDN. -7897

WANTED to buy one-two mow land, western district, east of railway. Particulars to Box 4090, NCDN. -7944

FOR SALE, well-furnished, nine-roomed house, three baths, centre Concession. Address Box 4077, NCDN. -7918

OWNER offers (cheap for quick sale). Mow 0.400, houses: 239/3, 239/4 Avenue Albert, price $75,000, yearly income $6,600; also 36/5, 36/6 Massenet, mow 0.350, price $100,000 yearly income $6,000. First inspect houses outside, then reply Box 3944, NCDN. Preferably no brokers. 12957

WANTED to rent or buy, six-roomed foreign house with nice garden, preferably French Concession. Address Box 3978, NCDN. or telephone 17506. 12988

YU YUEN Road, 15 houses, on 6-mow land, for sale. Price cheap. Address Box 3775, NCDN. -7363

FOR SALE OM531 with six room residence, steel windows, central heating, Cultv. $120,000. No brokers. Box 4042, NCDN. -7850

Animals

FOR SALE, pedigreed black female Scottish terrier puppy, $150. Address Box 4058, NCDN. 13046

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DOG-TRAINER wants to lease or rent grounds suitable for establishing kennels for training and boarding dogs. Hongkew excepted. Box 4043, NCDN. -7851

WHEN buying a dog insist on it having a China Kennel Club registration which is recognised everywhere. 13035

Offices, Shops, Godowns

MODERN shop to let. 91 Roi Albert, view 11-1. -7840

FOR SALE: light, airy offices, approximately 1350 square feet; furniture, fixtures, and equipment. Box 4053, NCDN. 13013

GODOWN space, approximately 2,000 sq. ft. to sublet on third-floor of godown on Chaofoong Road, near Broadway Telephone 12630. 13031

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BLISS Films of the Mounted Gymkhana, Empire Day, films of Shanghai, etc. 8, 16 mm., inexpensive, well-made. 465 Bubbling Well, Telephone 38557. -7968

WANTED: Contax model I, with Sonnar 2-8 lens, must be in good condition. Address Box 4093, NCDN. 13060

16 m/m sensational movies (also natural colours), representing world-renowned variété/circus artistes (slow motion) and other movies for sale. Box 3866, NCDN -7931

WANTED, new Contax III lens F1.5 or F2. Reply to Box 4088, NCDN stating lowest cash price. -7942

LEICA, Contax, Rolleiflex or other good camera wanted by private buyer. Box 4078, NCDN. -7921

GOOD camera, accessories, binocular bought for account American leaving shortly. Box 3985, NCDN. -7739

Educational

FIGUEIREDO'S School, Shorthand, typewriting, English. Crystal-clear explanations. 54 Garden Apts., 1173/11 Bubbling Well. 13033

HANDWRITING lessons given by experienced teacher. Surprising results in few weeks. Box 4097, NCDN. -7959

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SPANISH class. Few students required. Moderate terms. Telephone 74337 (5-7.30 p.m.) Box 3860, NCDN. 13056

FOREIGN teachers willing to teach English in evening school, interview at 12/A Yu Ya Ching Road, 1-5 p.m. -7947

MATHEMATICS (pure/applied), physics lessons given at pupil's home. Please write for particulars to Linker, 1090 Pingliang Road. -7945

RUSSIAN lady teacher, experienced, speaking English, French, gives lessons at pupil's home. References Box 4092, NCDN. -7950

WELL-EDUCATED Chinese lady, speaking English, French, gives Chinese lessons, $30 per month, twice weekly. Telephone 77190. -7993

RUSSIAN lessons given by experienced lady-teacher. Address Box 4025, NCDN. -7914

WANTED conversational also grammatical training from an English or American lady only. Address Box 4002. NCDN. -7772

JAPONAIS désire apprendre Conversation française chaque jour pendant un mois. Ecrivez T. Tadai, C. Itoh & Cie. 110 Hankow Road. 13017

HIGHLY-EDUCATED young lady graduated Paris conservatory, gives piano and French lessons at pupils' home; best references. Post Office Box 4006. -7824

THE SHANGHAI Business College. Oral classes. Shorthand, typewriting, English, bookkeeping/accountancy. Successes second to none in Shanghai. Many qualified placed in suitable positions after few months' study. Apply for syllabus. 320 Szechuen Road (Second Floor). Telephone 17733. 12826

HELP for your problem child by bodily and mental training. Modern special coaching method for nervous, psychopathic and inhibited children. Appointment by telephone, 75859, from 1-2. Mrs. E. J. Miller, European specialist. -6801

FRENCH lessons by teacher, university graduate (French mother tongue) Extensive experience. Best recommendation. Telephone 21418. -6792

SINGING and dramatic lessons given by Edgar Lissner, diplomaed singing master and stage manager of great international opera houses. Telephone 78897, 1768 Avenue Joffre, Flat 1. -6001

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COMPLETE commercial course, shorthand (Gregg/Pitman), typewriting, English, commercial correspondence bookkeeping, coding, filing, students prepared for Pitman, Gregg and London Chamber of Commerce examinations. Class or individual tuition. Moderate fees. Apply Mrs. Sweeney, Steno-Typist Academy, 173-301 Seymour Road 12830

JAPANESE gentleman desires Chinese lessons from young Chinese lady speaking English. Once or twice weekly in French Concession. Mission or college graduate preferred. Box 3995, NCDN. -7764

LEARN to drive at George's Automobile Driving School. Lessons given courteously and satisfactorily. Success absolutely guaranteed. 102 Rue Marcel Tillot, Apartment 94, Telephone 84916. -7148

PIANO lady teacher (Viennese state diploma) gives lessons. Moderate terms. 587/8 Seymour Road, Telephone 36720. -7553

PIANO studio, chord system, easy method for adults. A1 references, $30 monthly, twice weekly. Telephone 74393. -7059

YOUNG lady teaches English, German. Highly recommended. Reasonable prices. Good method. Box 3291, NCDN. -6458

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PROFESSIONAL instructor of French and German languages (university graduate), with extensive teaching practice at postgraduate schools and university courses, gives lessons, also in commercial correspondence. Box 3960, NCDN. -7694

JAPANESE gentleman wishes to study English conversation from British gentleman or lady. Good pronunciation. Address Box 3955, NCDN. -7696

Unfurnished Apartments

IN two modernest apartment buildings. Joffre-Boissezon-Haig district: eight, six, five, four and three roomed apartments lift, garage, park, to let immediately No keymoney. Architect Herper, 205 Winling. 7963

THREE, two, one roomed apartments, bath, kitchen Settlement, Haig, Concession. Architect Herper, 205 Winling. -7903

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FURNISHED/unfurnished modern two and three-roomed apartments. Southeast facing. Apply 1261 Rue Lafayette. -7946

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NEW apartments, one-two-three roomed and shops. 97 Route Prosper Paris near ISS Building. Apply between 9-11 morning only -7792

Boats

SALE, 9 h.p. Johnson outbo

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JUNE 1, 1941 (7th day of 5th moon)

TO-DAY'S WEATHER PROBABILITIES

Fine, hot and hazy weather with fresh south-westerly to north-westerly winds around Shantung. Cloudy, fine and hot with easterly winds over our regions: with local fog and south-easterly winds along the coast to the south of the Saddles. Rainy around the Loochoos.

	At Cathedral	At Siccawei
Temperature yesterday	min. 69.0 max. 85.0	min. 67.1 max. 35.3
„ same date last year	min. 69.0 max. 91.5	min. 67.5 max. 86.5

AIR AND OCEAN MAILS

Pan American Airways Service per steamer on June 5, 7 p.m. registered and 8 p.m. ordinary due San Francisco on June 17. Air mails for Europe may be sent by this service to U.S.A. for connection with the P.A.A. Trans-Atlantic Air Service.

British Overseas Airways Service per steamer to Hongkong on June 2, 8 p.m. registered and June 3, 3 a.m. ordinary.

Dairen and Japan Air Mail close daily at 3 p.m.

Next steamship mails for America and Europe: June 5, 7, 1941.

LEGAL AND OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Personal announcements in the column, $15 per insertion, including insertions in the NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

To-day's Events $4 per line, including all insertions made till date of event.

BIRTH

CARTER.—On May 31, 1941, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to EILEEN (née Hammond) wife of H. W. Carter, a daughter (Wanda Louise).

MARRIAGE

The marriage is announced between 2nd/Lt. WILLIAM ELLIOTT GRIEVE, Indian Cavalry, youngest son of the late Mr. Robert Grieve and Mrs. Robert Grieve, Weirgate, St. Boswells, Scotland, and PEGGY, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Bridger, 20 Pine Walk, Surbiton, Surrey, and late of Hongkong. The wedding took place in Bombay at the end of May.

DEATH

MARQUES.—On Friday, May 30, 1941, at her residence, in Shanghai, LIZAURA MARIA CARNEIRO MARQUES, aged 46 years, the dearly-beloved wife of Mr. F. T. Marques. Removed to the parlours of the International Funeral Directors, 207 Kiaochow Road. A Requiem Mass will be held tomorrow, Monday, June 2, 1941, at the Church of Christ the King, Rue Bourgeat, at 7 a.m., to be followed by burial at the Bubbling Well Cemetery at 4.30 p.m. By special request, donations to charity instead of flowers, would be appreciated. (Hongkong and Japan papers please copy.)

MISSING

HYDENS.—Vas., the dearly beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. L. Uynges of Shanghai, loving brother of Mimi and cherished twin of Alec. Aged 18 years. Missing since the torpedoeing of his ship by enemy action on the night of March 11, 1941. -7960

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

Mr. and Mrs. D. M. MITCHELL
Flat No. 1
1364 RUE LAFAYETTE
Telephone No. 72264. 13060

H. BREITKREUZ, M.D.
Office and Residence
Empire Mansions
1326 AVENUE JOFFRE, Apt. 101
(corner Route Say Zoong)
Telephone 76464.
Hours 11-12.30, 4.30-5.30. 13051

TO-DAY'S EVENTS

JUNE

1 Rowing Regatta
1 Whit Sunday
1 British Consulate foundation stone laid, Shanghai (1872)
1 International Settlement parks opened to Chinese (1928)

COMING EVENTS

JUNE

4 'Iolanthe', Cathedral Girls' School, 5.30 For War Funds
5 R.L. Op. Lend of Smalle's Lyc. 8.45.
5 'Iolanthe', Cathedral Girls' School, 5.30. For War Funds
6 'Iolanthe', Cathedral Girls' School, 5.30. For War Funds
8 10th Ann. Halutzim Ball, Arcadia, 10
10 Grand charity concert, in aid of 'The Jewish Youth Fund', Lyc. 9.
10 B.W.A. Jumble Sale, 9. a.m.
14 P.R.G. Former Pupils 'At Home', Yu Yuen Road School, 4
18 Market Garden Fair, 769 Yu Yuen Road, British War Funds, 3
19 Jumble Sale, Limbless Fund, 9.30

NOTIFICATION No. 5477

ROAD ABANDONMENT

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, subject to protests, if any, being heard and over-ruled, it is proposed to abandon the scheduling of Seoul Road.

Protests against such abandonment should be submitted to the undersigned before June 11, 1941.

By order,

G. GODFREY PHILLIPS,
Secretary and Commissioner General.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Shanghai, May 31, 1941. 13057

VALENTINE

Swiss
CONFECTIONERY, TEA-ROOM, RESTAURANT
1704/1706 Av. Joffre (Rue Pershing)
TRY OUR HOME MADE TIFFIN
monthly boarders accepted
-7917

THE FORD V-8

When you choose the Ford V-8, you know that the matchless experience and manufacturing facilities of the Ford Motor Company assure you of the best possible value for the money you invest.

GET THE FACTS AND YOU'LL GET A FORD

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615 Avenue Foch. Tel. 74400 (6 lines)

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. J. A. Zalmanoff has resigned his position as Manager of our Firm from June 1, 1941.

JAMES NEIL & CO., LTD.

This is to announce that as from June 1, 1941, I have resigned my position as Manager of Messrs. James Neil & Co., Ltd.

J. A. ZALMANOFF.
13061

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is proposed to establish a factory producing shoe polish to be marketed under the brand

POLO, Shoe Polish

Any persons objecting to the use of this trade mark are requested to communicate with the undersigned, within eight days from date.

Dr. EMIL KOSTINER
Attorney-at-Law
50/6 Ward Road.

Shanghai, June 1, 1941. -7934

NOTICE

LAW OFFICES
of Me d'Auxion de Ruffé
25/41 Rue du Consulat

On and from June 1, and during the summer months, Me d'Auxion de Ruffé will receive his clients in the morning only between 9 a.m. and 12 noon. 13059

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. E. Schuster has severed all connections with this Company and his power of attorney has been cancelled as of May 31, 1941.

Mr. M. S. Hazzard has been appointed Manager as of June 1, 1941, with full Power of Attorney.

COSMOS PAPER COMPANY
Federal Inc., U.S.A.

Shanghai, May 30, 1941. 13020

FONCIERE ET IMMOBILIERE DE CHINE

advise that as from June 2, 1941, their office hours will be 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. 13021

LIMITED STOCK ONLY

SHARKSKIN, white, good, reliable quality, at
$6.90 per yard
Suitlength (6½ yd) only $44.50
THE SHARKSKIN TRADING Co.
846 Avenue Haig
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Office hours from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily.
-7886

NOTICE

KITTY'S
BEAUTY SALON
NOW
1155 Bubbling Well Road
c/o Mark's Beauty Parlour
Telephone 33922
Bus Stop Seymour Road
-7867

I HAVE NOTHING

TO OFFER BUT BLOOD, TOIL, TEARS AND SWEAT

said Winston Churchill.

The fruits of your toil are dollars. Give of them GENEROUSLY to

THE CENTRAL BRITISH WAR FUND

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General Manager, N. I. KRIKORIANTZ
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Leaving China?

Some of our readers are going to a new country; many of them are returning to their homeland — in either case they will want to keep in touch with personalities and Chinese affairs. The easiest and most effective way to do this is by subscribing to the

NORTH-CHINA HERALD

The "North-China Herald" is a weekly edition of the "North-China Daily News" and is mailed to foreign countries every Wednesday.

$28 for 3 months including postage anywhere abroad

May we send you an Order Form?

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17 The Bund, Shanghai

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Large Selection *Reasonable Prices*

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A brand new shipment from New York of attractive
BRIMMED STRAWS, and FLATTERING COCKTAIL TOQUES
Also afternoon dresses
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WEATHER, TIME AND TIDE

China Coast Time, Greenwich+8 hours. (For summer time add 1 hour.)

Meteorological Reports	May 30 16.00	May 30 21.00	May 31 4.00	May 31 9.00
Barometer (inches)	29.79	29.82	29.82	29.84
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	+0.03	+0.01	+0.01	—0.01
at 32 F. („ „ 12 hrs.)	—0.02	—0.03	+0.03	+0.02
Wind (direction)	SE/S	SE	SE	SSE
„ (miles per hour)	10.6	12.4	11.2	14.9
Temperature (Fahr.)	82.4°	71.1°	69.1°	75.2°
Humidity (per cent)	55	68	88	74
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	9	5	10	8
Rainfall (inches)	—	—	—	—

Siccawei Abridged Report May 30	Mean 1941	24 hrs. variation	68 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	29.82	+0.07	29.81
Temperature: min. 65.1° max. 90.0°	77.5°	—1.9°	69.7°
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	17.77	—	14.81

Time and Tide	1/6	2/6	3/6	4/6	5/6	6/6	7/6
Sun rises at Shanghai	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.49	4.49	4.49
Sun sets at Shanghai	18.53	18.53	18.54	18.54	18.55	18.55	18.55
Moon rises at Shanghai	10.04	11.02	12.04	13.05	14.09	15.14	16.22
Moon sets at Shanghai	23.25	—	0.06	0.45	1.24	2.07	2.52
Flood makes Shai. (day)	13.40	14.50	16.20	17.35	6.15	7.34	8.49
Ebb makes Shai. (day)	6.49	7.45	9.03	10.17	11.19	12.16	13.17
H.W. W'sung Bar (day)	16.11	17.12	5.40	6.55	8.14	9.04	9.58
Ht. above LLW. (feet)	9.30	9.10	8.48	8.30	8.47	9.04	9.25

THE WEATHER

(See top of page, left)

State on the morning of the 30th:—Normal and steady pressure over China and Japan. South-easterly winds along the China Coast. Fine, cloudy and warm weather.

State on the morning of the 31th:—Overcast and misty weather. South-easterly breezes. Normal and steady pressures.—Siccawei Observatory.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

(See top of page, right)

The following times apply to the Head-Post Office Szechuen Road Bridge. Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

SUNDAY, June 1.	Reg.	Ord.
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nahtung	18.30	19.00
Hongkong and Canton	19.00	19.00
MONDAY, June 2.		
Amoy Swatow and Canton	*19.00	7.15
Shenkiamen and Tinghai	9.30	10.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
U.S.S.R. and Europe via Siberia	18.30	20.00
TUESDAY, June 3.		
Japan Korea via Nagasaki	*20.00	7.15
Hongkong and Canton	*20.00	7.15
Aust. N.Z. Manila and Java Ports	Ax*20.00	8.00
Amoy Hongkong and Canton	x*20.00	8.00
Fukien and Kiangsi Provinces	x*20.00	8.00
Chefoo Weihaiwei (via Chefoo) and Tientsin	*20.00	8.00
Swatow	8.30	9.00
Shenkiamen and Tinghai	9.30	10.00
Tsingtao and Dairen	11.30	12.00
Amoy Swatow and Canton	12.30	13.00
Indo-China	BX16.00	16.30
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00

*The night before.
A Parcel mail for Netherlands India, closes at 16.00 on 2nd.
B Parcel mail for Indo-China, closes at 16.00 on 3rd.
X Provisional time subject to alterations.
Next parcel mail for U.S.A. close on June 7, 1941.

Canton-Hanoi-Saigon-Bangkok Air Mail

Air mails close on every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 8 p.m. for registered and ordinary for transmission per Shanghai-Canton Air Line to connect with the aeroplane leaving Canton for Hanoi on every Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and for Saigon on every Monday and Bangkok on every Friday. The air mails may also be sent per available steamer to Canton via Hongkong.

Netherlands K.L.M. Air Mail Service (Batavia-Lydda) per steamer to Singapore on June 6, at 3 p.m. for registered and at 4 p.m. for ordinary.

Royal Netherlands Indies Airways K.N.I.L.M. (Saigon-Batavia-Sydney) per steamer on June 3, at 4 p.m. for registered and at 4.30 p.m. for ordinary.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Contributions received by the "North-China Daily News" will be forwarded to the societies or charities concerned, by whom acknowledgment in these columns will be made in due course.

Limbless Soldiers and Sailors Fund

A.T.N. £5

I. C. Milk Fund

Waco Window Cleaning	$5		
Colibri Check Friends	5		
Hall & Holz Tailoring Dept.	6		
Hermann Nossen 5	Ing. Wolf	10	
L. Hahn 10	C. Ezra	250	
A. Warschawski 2	S. and G. F.	2	
Anonymous 12			

Greek Red Cross

Marion and Jones Freddy	$10		
Miss Shen Wang, in memory Hector-Disdakis	30		
Sticks, Mrs. E. Mary	50		
Mayers, Mrs. C. F. 2nd contributions	200		
Caisse des Oeurres d'Interest Public	2,000		
From Badges 40	Fermigier, G. P.	100	
Johns, J. T. 23			
Arnhold, H. E. 200	Total,	Sh.$97,091	
D. J. 100		Hk.$17	
		U.S$100	
		£136	

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SUMMER BLANKETS
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In Rose, Camel, Green and Peach.
Size 60" x 80"—$42.50 ea. Size 70" x 90"—$49.50 ea.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

Positions Vacant

Do not enclose original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies answer the same purpose.

WANTED, young Chinese lady, good family, as doctor's office (specialist) assistant, knowledge of English. Reply stating age, education to Box 4070, NCDN. -7898

OPENING for stenographer. Languages required: English, German, French and Russian an asset. Box 4073, NCDN. -7910

CHILDREN'S governess with excellent Shanghai record, still employed, desires betterment of position. Please write 737 Broadway, House 14, Room 6 -7884

MANNEQUIN wanted, Renee, Sassoon Arcade. Please apply from 8.30-10 a.m. only. -7879

SALESLADY with knowledge of Russian and English, also Chinese if possible, wanted. Apply Vienna Style, 977 Avenue Joffre. -7920

WANTED young lady, good family, as doctor's office (surgeon) assistant, perfect knowledge of English, preferably with knowledge of Chinese. Reply stating age, education to Box 3936, NCDN. -7849

ADVERTISING and subscription canvassers for new publication, salary and commission. Only hardworkers need apply. Box 4014, NCDN. -7794

WANTED for outport, foreign, experienced architectural draftsman speaking French. A-1 references. Reply Box 3726, NCDN. 13039

EXPERIENCED advertisement canvasser for new publication: liberal terms to suitable applicant. Give details past experiences. Box 4021, NCDN. -7840

Business Opportunities

CLOTHING manufactory two years standing for sale owing owner's ill-health. Box 4089, NCDN. -7943

ALUMINIUM sheets, 4 ft./8 ft., BWG 12/18, best quality. Shanghai Post Office Box 414, telephone 36517, 9 a.m. -7889

SHOP with furnished flat, centre French Concession, to be taken over. Apply telephone 84248 from 9-11 a.m. -7892

Miscellaneous

ENGLISH lady is willing to act as caretaker of house or flat during owner's absence. Box 4079, NCDN. -7925

WHICH family would be willing to admit two (or one) lovely, motherless tots (refugee girls), 1¾ and 2¾ years of age, for bringing them up with own children. Adoption excluded. Montaly contribution towards cost of maintenance offered. Box 4080, NCDN. -7927

TYPEWRITERS bought, sold, rented, rebuilt. Bartlett Yung Co., 132 Kiangse, 11875. -7113

TYPEWRITERS, buy, sell, exchange, repair, rent. Chocky & Co., 149 Szechuen Road, Room 239. -7218

Motor Cars and Cycles

OPEL coach, Studebaker sedan, Opel sedan, Terraplane sedan. Pacific Motors, Telephone 74500. -7952

1941 Chrysler wanted. Box 4100, NCDN. -7962

FOR SALE 1938 Studebaker Commander de luxe 5 passenger sedan, owner driven, first-class condition. US$800. Telephone 79188 before 9 a.m. and evenings or Box 4026, NCDN. 13005

WANTED 1937/1938/1939 car from private party only. Box 4083, NCDN. -7933

US$300. Rockne sedan recently overhauled and ducoed. US$400 Auburn sedan. Apply 1261 Rue Lafayette. -7936

BABY Austin model seven, two-door sedan, 33 m.p.g. Owner leaving. $2,500. Telephone 23555 from 9-12 only. No dealers, please. -7930

BRAND-NEW 1940 Packard coupe with spot-light radio, used only 6,000 km. US$1,500 strict. Address Box 4060, NCDN. -7885

ENJOY driving your car! Learn to drive from Scandinavian teacher authorised by Shanghai Municipal Police. Speaks principal languages. Address Box 4067, NCDN. -7935

RENAULT Vivasix, economical sedan, perfect throughout, US$275. Apply Box 4049, NCDN. -7863

PRIVATE party wants to buy an economical used car. Replies to Post Office Box 864. -7844

FOR SALE, Buick, four-door sedan, model 1933/4 in perfect condition. Car has only been in use for three years. Mileage done, only 26,500 miles, guaranteed. Telephone 15783 or 71440. -7741

WE buy for cash, sell on easy terms and exchange cars, trucks. Telephone 70159, Triangle Motors. -7449

CASH for your car. Apply to Jenny's Motors. 177 Route Amiral Courbet Telephone 73939. -6394

IF you wish to buy, sell, exchange or service motor cars you cannot possibly lose by obtaining a proposition from Bill Motors authorized Ford Mercury and Lincoln-Zephyr Dealers. Thousands have been satisfied. Telephone 74400. 13000

PLYMOUTH deluxe coupe free-wheeling, four-cylinder, completely overhauled, 20 m.p.g., owner leaving. Bargain. Box 3880, NCDN. -7850

1934/5 Dodge sedan, excellent condition, owner-driven, bargain. What offers? Address Box 4007, NCDN. 12999

Positions Wanted

Advertisements under this heading only are accepted at the rate of fifteen dollar cents per word per insertion, with a minimum charge of $2.10.

EXPERIENCED Chinese lady wants position as a stenographer-typist/bookkeeper. Address Box 4096, NCDN. -7955

YOUNG lady speaking fluent French, English, German, typing, seeks employment as office or doctor's assistant. Box 4091, NCDN. -7949

AMERICAN returned young Chinese, willing, capable, well connected, experienced translator, radio announcer, journalist, desires position. Box 4098, NCDN. -7959

DILIGENT, experienced lady stenographer desires employment afternoons, same capacity. Box 4086, NCDN -7933

CZECHOSLOVAKIAN, 33, cultured, engaging personality, of sturdy health, daring sportsman, first-class car-driver seeks immediate position of trust. Box 4057, NCDN. -7873

FOREIGNER, 18, business school graduate, good knowledge of bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting and English, seeks position. Box 4055, NCDN. -7869

WANTED position as secretary or typist/office assistant by experienced lady speaking fluent English, French, German, Italian. No objections to outports. Good references. Address Box 4075, NCDN. -7915

SCANDINAVIAN requests any firm to give him the possibility of earning a living by offering employment. Speaks principal languages, many years commercial experience in shipping, warehousing, general office work and hotel. Moderate remuneration. Outports no objection. Best of references. Address Box 4066, NCDN. -7835

YOUNG tailor, perfect in fitting and alterations, two years experience, desires betterment. Address Box 4059, NCDN. -7882

VIENNESE hair-dresser, first-class worker, seeks poition, Concession or Settlement only. Box 4064, NCDN. -7890

NEUTRAL European, 30, mechanical engineer, British Board of Trade Marine Engineers Certificate, S.M.C. approved boiler surveyor, desires position as maintenance, refrigeration or sales engineer. Able to take charge of estimates, construction and drawing office work, also business correspondence if necessary. Own business experience with local markets for a year. Excellent references and testimonials. Address Pox 4013, NCDN. -7791

YOUNG Russian engineer (civil) age 25, seeks position. Address Box 4031, NCDN. -7830

EUROPEAN lady, seeks position as housekeeper or companion. Loves children. Telephone 77358, Room 2, Box 4020, NCDN. -7807

AMERICAN youth seeks position, experienced in all office work. Executive ability. Reliable, trustworthy, intelligent. Well-known locally. Excellent references. Box 4032, NCDN. -7833

CHINESE accountant, office assistant, shipping clerk, seeks position, outport no objection. Address Box 4012, NCDN. -7790

EUROPEAN gentleman (no refugee) with over 10 years experience in China trade in responsible and executive positions, seeks suitable engagement. Outports no objection. Widely travelled, excellent organizer and salesman. Specialist in pharmaceutical chemical and oil trade. Please address Box 3986, NCDN. -7740

Chinese Servants

CHINESE boy (12-15 years) willing to learn, photo film business and also do house-cleaning work. Only with guarantor. Box 4101, NCDN. -7969

BABY amah; Mrs. Heaney recommends experienced and capable baby amah. Telephone 73094. 13062

COOK boy; highly recommended. American and English cooking. Telephone 73094. 13062

SINGLE honest coolie-boy, washing, ironing, plain cooking for one person, $50. Sleep-in. Lazy not wanted. Box 4099, NCDN. -7961

EXCELLENT cook-boy, clean, honest, English and American cooking, best references. Address Box 4082, NCDN. -7910

WANTED for Yangtszepoo a cook-boy. Must be good cook, clean and honest. Reply to Box 4081, NCDN. -7928

COOK-BOY and amah available recommended by English lady. Telephone 23480 after office. -7878

AMERICAN-recommended cook-boy. Telephone 17129, 10-2 p.m. -7909

GOOD cook-boy available immediately. English/American cooking, speaks good English. Telephone 78588, 12-2 or Box 4054. NCDN. -7866

WHO can recommend reliable, efficient coolie-amah with knowledge of plain cooking? Box 4028, NCDN. 13007

WANTED, honest cook-boy, preferably American cooking. Address Box 4001, NCDN. -7771

Lost

DELIVERY Order No. 2507 issued against Bill of Lading No. D. Mft. No. 8 by Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. covering four rolls sheet lead marked C0812 in triangle Shanghai by ss. Fausang from Hongkong to Shanghai, has been lost and is hereby declared null and void. A. Cameron & Co. (China), Ltd. -770a

BILL of Lading No. 31, covering 3 bags Shell Buttons marked ML in diamond, per ss. "Szechuen" 27/3/41 from Shanghai to Hongkong issued by Butterfield & Swire has been lost and is hereby declared null and void. Mow Lee & Company. 13048

For Sale — Miscellaneous

MOTOR boat 23' x 6' 8", 24 horse power, American make. Engine in running order. Telephone 13844, Far East Co. -7951

FOR SALE: Air conditioner carrier portable, perfect condition. Apply to Box 4094, NCDN. 13059

RECENTLY arrived: deluxe paintings, miniatures, porcelain figures, superb Czechoslovakian crystalware, wooden statuettes. 1310 Avenue Joffre, European Art. 13073

CRYSTAL drink-set with bowl for 13 persons, real silver cutlery set for 12 persons. 1310 Avenue Joffre, European Art. 13073

FOR SALE, owing to departure, a Moutrie baby grand piano, very little used. Wonderful tone. Cash offer. Telephone 72266. 13074

UNDERWOOD typewriter, 11 in. Standard, practically new. US$70 or nearest offer. Box 4065, NCDN. -7092

FOR dentists: Imported Davis, gold teeth, dental and technical utensils for private sale. 185 Route Dufour, Apartment H. Telephone 79354. -7934

PERSIAN carpet, 9 x 12, two rugs, first-class quality, for sale. Cheapest. Box 4044, NCDN. -7854

FOR SALE, two new mosquito nets, first-class European origin. 245/59 Pingliang Road. -7943

FOR SALE, two American guitars, in very good condition at low cost. 188 Avenue du Roi Albert, Kelmscott Gardens 11, Room 7. -7931

FOR SALE, one dining-room set with two sideboards, eight chairs. Hand carved Chinese design. Telephone 44564 -7919

WATER filter (Berkefeld) brand-new, fitting on every water tap, bargain sale. Telephone 11885. -7739

COMBUSTIONEER, secondhand automatic stocker for sale. 381 Great Western Road, telephone 20470. -7967

ONE Tip-Top printing press (letter size); one hand Boston press; one big proof press. All rebuilt. Apply 690 Avenue Foch. -7902

PURE linen bedsheets $18, pure linen towels and napkins, for sale. Box 4043, NCDN. -7947

WHISKY decanters, flower bowls, Rosenthal dinner, tea sets. 1823/A Avenue Joffre, Dr. Weiss, Telephone 79341. -7891

DENTAL X-ray apparatus, German standard "Sanitas" in best condition, for sale. Box 4063, NCDN. -7930

SINGER sewing machines, brand new and slightly used. Bargain sale. Room 138, Hamilton House. -7934

CRYSTALWARE, porcelains, cutlery, linen, all best European qualities in large selection. Moderate prices. General Magazine, 337 Avenue Haig. 13046

PEKING jewels (bracelets, clips, rings, brooches) for sale at sacrifice, Telephone 86240. -7819

BEDS, writing-desks, long oak tables and carved dining-room suite of 10 pieces, small linen cupboards, camphor wood chests, easy and dining-room chairs, radio, carpets, etc. Telephone 73793, 335 Route Bourgeat. -7900

SECONDHAND furniture, carpets, refrigerators, bought and sold at best prices, at G. Feiner's, 306 Rue Bourgeat, telephone 73597. -7120

NEW Corona portable typewriters, weights 8½ lbs., 84-character standard keyboard, with operating features of higher-priced typewriters. US$35 to US$40. Business Machine Co., 9A Central Road, telephone 14292. -7618

STOCKINGS. Limited quantity. Exceptionally good. Prices much reduced. Central Arcade, Room 41C, 3rd floor. -7211

PERSIAN carpet, about 9 x 12 and one rug in good condition. Tightly knotted best quality. Box 3786, NCDN. -7394

Personal

LIGHT-HEARTED banter, telephone before 3 p.m. to-day, urgent, unexpected complications, built-up character. -7929

YOUNG foreigner wants to meet young attractive Chinese or Eurasian lady for outings, only tall and educated lady needs to reply. Address Box 4051, NCDN. -7712

POLISH-English conversation with young Polish lady wanted by former Polish citizen. Box 3635, NCDN. -7688

Wanted to Rent

FOREIGNER wants urgently: two-three room apartment, Settlement vicinity Bubbling Well (or Concession). Box 4103, NCDN. -7964

JAPANESE needs immediately two room apartment, Hongkew, preferably North Szechuen district. Box 4104, NCDN. -7964

BRITISH lady requires immediately small house, willing to pay reasonable amount for fittings if necessary. Vicinity French Club, telephone 79887. -7457

MODERN house with garden, preferably with hard tennis court wanted now or in autumn on long lease or for eventual purchase later. Reply Box 4068, NCDN. -7896

WANTED to rent, house with garden or three-roomed apartment with furniture if reasonable price. Concession. Telephone 73178. -7872

WANTED immediately, large premises suitable for foreign day and boarding school. Central location, modern conveniences essential. Communicate Post Office Box 1221. -7665

FULLY furnished house with garden for at least six months. Concession preferred or Western area. Telephone 12444 extension 9-B. 13008

WANTED apartment/house of two to six rooms, furniture may be taken over if reasonable price. Telephone 40255, 40830, 28 Broadway Dr. Yamamoto. -7823

WANTED unfurnished apartment three/four rooms, Concession or Settlement inclusive rent not to exceed $500. Would pay reasonable key-money for good place. Box 4027. NCDN. -7825

FIVE/seven-roomed house within three months' western district. Reply Box 4019 NCDN. -7806

FIRST-CLASS five/six-roomed apartment, unfurnished or excellently furnished. Address Box 3962, NCDN. -7686

WANTED apartment/house of ten or more rooms, with/without furniture. Albert/Massenet/Seymour Road district. Telephone 84913. -7718

More Classified Ads. Overleaf